on hand, and much as we may hesitate to exercise charity for ordinary [illegible] ings, this matter of closing the Tunnel except in cases of the most urgent need, is one which the people ought not to [illegible] to, and which our authorities should at once stop.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27. E. W. H.

GAMBLING AT GERMAN SPAS.

At Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, and another equally fashionable watering-place on the banks of the river Lahn, the Government farms out, or did so four ago, and had done so for many years, the gambling tables to three brothers. [illegible] the interest of that firm of brothers to keep these legalized gambling operations respectable. Russian Nobles, and Austrian Counts, French Noblesse, and English Dukes, German Jurists, and Spanish Cavaliers, may thus frequent the *rouge et noir* apartments amid a constantly shifting company of spectators without damage to their rank. The lights burn brightly overhead. The almost decorum and punctilious ceremony obtain. The veteran *croupier* who, with impassive face, shuffles the cards, politely saying, as he prepares to show their black or red faces, *Faites le jeu Messieurs*, speaks in the low tones of a well-bred gentleman. There are other rooms where the company is less select, and where common roues and sharpers in the silver see the chances. Here nothing is carried but gold. A pile of Napoleons lies by the side of each player. Old gentlemen with ruby faces, beautiful women in full dress, with small, gloved hands and rounded arms, men of mark, known throughout Europe as statesmen or soldiers, army officers on leave, noblemen travelling the usual "Swiss round," and aspiring sons of American millionaires, seat themselves with ceremonious etiquette around the table. There is nothing to offend good taste. Losses or gains are alike indifferent. French only is spoken. Persons withdraw or enter without remark. One might suppose the whole affair to be a tea-table gathering of neighbors.

But to a close observer there is apparent a great deal below this superficial calmness. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sewage as a Cement.

The *Builder* states that a process for the manufacture of an excellent hydraulic cement from sewage is to be seen in operation at Ealing, about five miles from London. A mixture of eight parts of lime and one of clay is thrown into the sewer and allowed to run down the sewerage about half a mile. The Sewer then delivers its contents into a long tank in which the solid matter deposits, and the water passes out free from odor and almost colorless. The deposited mud is taken from the tank and dried; it is than passed through a pugging mill and brick machine. The bricks thus formed are finally calcined in a kiln, and the result is an hydraulic cement equal to any Portland cement in the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Museum now possesses 600 specimens of serpents, represented by 5,500 examples.

—Newport has been more largely patronized by foreign diplomats this season than any other watering-place in the country.

—The Nebraskans want the National Capitol moved to Fort Kearney. For a young people, their modesty is remarkably vigorous.

—It is expected that the most elegant entertainments that Washington society will witness next winter will be given at the French Legation.

—The city authorities of Worcester, Mass., are going to import from Europe $2,000 worth of plaster casts for the use of drawing classes in their public schools.

—It is now claimed that the architect of the great "Chinese wall" was a woman; but a woman wouldn't do anything to keep men out in that way.

—It is said that Rufus D. Connelly, of Terre Haute, recently married his eleventh wife. In Massachusetts, where there are so many more women than men, such a man as Connelly would be a public blessing.

—The salmon fisheries of the Columbia River have been unusually successful this season. In the month of July there were taken 170,000 salmon, weighing, when dressed, 2,700,000 pounds. For the four salmon-catching months there were caught in the lower Columbia 352,000 fishes, weighing, when dressed, 5,300,000 pounds.

—A bitter hostility is said to exist between the Canadian French and the English and Scotch classes. Steadily all political offices are passing from the hands of the latter to the former. If in any case an English or Scotch official leaves his place in the Custom House, his successor is sure to be a Canadian Frenchman. The course of affairs in the province of Quebec is steadily setting toward the expulsion of everything not distinctly French or Catholic.

—The Chief of Police, in San Francisco, in his annual report, just rendered, says: "Finding that the County Judge and the Police Judge-elect were disposed to give an effective construction to the laws prohibiting gambling, a series of criminal prosecutions were inaugurated, and, after paying about $10,000 fines, the gamblers abandoned the conflict. There were about eighteen places where games of faro were carried on as a business when these prosecutions were commenced, and at the present time it can not be truly said that prohibited games are carried on as a business at a single place in this city."

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, August 29, 1872.

The Portuguese steamship Perseverans has been wrecked near Oporto, and thirty-five persons lost their lives.

There have been forty-eight fatal cases of sun-stroke in St. Louis within the past week.

Blanton Duncan has issued the prospectus of a new evening paper, to be published at Louisville, and to be called the *True Democrat*.

West Virginia election returns indicate that the Constitution has been adopted by about 2,000 majority. It is thought Jacobs' majority, for Governor, will be about 2,500.

A party of Vigilants visited the jail at Hays City, Kansas, night before last, and meted out frontier justice to two parties named McClellan and Donovan, the former a murderer and the latter a horse-thief.

Judge Knowles, of the United State District Court at Providence, R.I., has adjudged the Cuban war vessel Pioneer forfeited to the United States, and ordered her to be sold.

Our Louisville despatch states that Charles O'Conor has formally given Blanton Duncan and his irreconcilable crew to understand that he will have none of their Side-Show, and that B. D. is correspondingly down-hearted.

Secretary Fish, who is now preparing recent Geneva correspondence for presentation at the next Cabinet meeting, says the awards made in favor of the United States are not so large as he had reason to expect; still, he is gratified with the results of the action of the Geneva Board.

A battery of ten boilers exploded at Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday, killing the fireman instantly. A piece from one of the boilers was thrown a quarter of a mile, falling through the roof of a house, killing a woman and child in bed and mortally wounding another person.

The Conference of Liberal Republicans and Democrats in New Orleans agreed upon the following State ticket: For Governor, John McEnery; Lieutenant Governor, D. B. Penn; Attorney General, H. N. Ogden; Auditor, Joseph Graham; Secretary of State, Samuel B. Olmstead (colored); Congressman-at-Large, B. F. Johns.

The Massachusetts Grantites yesterday renominated the old State ticket, with the exception of Lieutenant Governor, the nominee for that position being one Thomas Talbot, of Billerica. There were nine hundred and fifty delegates in the Convention. On the ballot for Governor General Butler received three hundred and fifty-nine votes.

Mr. Richard Trevellick, President of the National Labor Union, denounces the Philadelphia Labor Congress, which elected delegates to Louisville, as a fraud. Mr. Trevellick happens to know of what he speaks, as he attended that gathering, and failed to recognize a single member of the hundred or more who comprised that body.

Attorney General Williams has decided that all tobacco stored in bonded warehouses, and withdrawn for sale or consumption before the 1st of July, 1872, is subject to the taxes prescribed by the act of July 20, 1868, viz.: 32 cents and 16 cents, according to quality; and that all tobacco in bonded warehouses on the said 1st of July, withdrawn after that date for the same purposes, is subject to the tax of 20 cents prescribed by the act of June 6, 1872.

It is stated that Governor Hoffman will attend the Liberal-Democratic Convention soon to be held at Syracuse, and will present the name of Charles O'Conor as his successor. All the leading candidates heretofore [illegible] agreed to this proposition. It is also stated that Mr. O'Conor's friends have given assurances that he will accept the responsibility in the interest of Reform.

Hon. N. R. Taylor, having received a letter, signed by one Joseph Ledlie, calling upon the former to meet the True-Blue Democrats at Springfield, on the 29th inst., replies that the Democrats of Williamsville and vicinity are not transferrable; that they do not belong to Blanton Duncan; and that there is not a Democrat in his county so ignorant but who knows that the Louisville movement is in the interest of Grant and his ring.

Yesterday's Congressional nominations were: John B. Hay, Grantite, Seventeenth Illinois District; J. F. Dinsmore, Liberal, Fifth Illinois District; A. G. Curtin, by the Grantites of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District; Chauncey Wisner, Liberal, Sixth Michigan District; C. B. McAfee, Liberal, Sixth Missouri District; Ellis H. Roberts, Grantite (renomination), Twenty-first New York District; O. L. Palmer, Liberal, Sixth Iowa District.

Senator Harlan having stated, through his newspaper, that there is no constitutional provision in the way of compensating States for the loss of slaves, Judge Pascal, of Texas, an ex-slaveholder, and well-known practitioner in the United States Supreme Court, in Washington, has addressed him a letter, in which he takes the ground that, in view of the restrictions imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, Congress and all the Legislatures combined cannot pay any claim for the emancipation of any slave, no matter who is to be benefited thereby.

And now the wrath of the Grantites will surely break out with greater volume and intensity than ever before. Wonderful to relate, there are many veteran soldiers who stood in the imminent deadly breach, and who fought it out on all the lines while the Rebellion lasted, who have sufficient courage and independence left to protest against the gathering at Pittsburgh to be held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, which organization would not for the world interfere with matters political. A general convention of these soldiers, who have an opinion of their own, will be held in Philadelphia on the 1st of October, to take such action as may be necessary to counteract the influence of the Pittsburgh gathering.

The Chicago produce markets were generally more active yesterday, except in provisions. Mess pork was quiet and steady, closing at $15.00 asked for cash and bid for seller September. Lard was quiet and steady at 8 1-2c for winter, and 8 1-4c per lb for summer-rendered. Meats were dull and weak, closing at 6 5-8a6 3-4c for shoulders, and 9a9 1-4c for short ribs. Highwines were active, and 1-4c higher, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady on the basis of 11c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was more active, at 1-4c decline, closing at $1.17a1.17 1-2 cash; $1.16 3-4a1.16 7-8 seller September, and $1.1[illegible] 7-8 seller October. Corn was moderately active at 1-4c advance, closing at 38 7-8a39c seller September. Oats were rather more active, and 1-4c higher, closing at 27 1-2a 27 3-8c cash, and 26a26 1-4c seller September. Rye was quiet, but advanced 7c, closing at 57 1-2a58c. Barley was in good demand, and 1-2c higher, at 63c for new No. 2 cash or seller September. Hogs were active at an average advance of 5c, with sales at $4.85a5.00. The cattle market was firm at the advance noted earlier in the week. Sheep were in good request and sold at full prices.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—7 p. m.—Easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and areas rain on Thursday for the Middle States, and will extend over New England on Thursday evening; cloudy weather and areas of rain for the South Atlantic States; generally clear weather from the Central Gulf to Tennessee, and rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and clear weather for the Northwest, and will extend eastward to Lake Michigan and Indiana by Thursday morning, and over Kentucky, Ohio, and Western Lake Erie by Thursday evening. Warning signals ordered.

The Chicago Tribune.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Letter from Colonel Mosby to the Soldiers' Grant Campaign Club.

Judge Pascal, of Texas, Talks Plainly to Senator Harlan.

Mr. Duncan Talks About His Convention.

Appointments of Liberal Speakers in Illinois.

Hon. N. R. Taylor Gives the Duncanites a Set-Back.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees on the Louisville Convention.

Convention of Soldiers and Sailors Opposed to the Pittsburgh Meeting.

Charles O'Conor the Probable Liberal Candidate for Governor of New York.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

Miscellaneous Political Items from Everywhere.

LETTER FROM COLONEL MOSBY TO THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB—JUDGE PASCAL, OF TEXAS, TALKS PLAINLY TO SENATOR HARLAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—At a recent meeting of the Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Campaign Club of Baltimore, the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to Colonel Mosby:

Resolved, That we commend the efforts now being made by Colonel John S. Mosby and other distinguished soldiers of the late Confederate Army, in Virginia and elsewhere, to complete the work of Reconstruction by assisting in the re-election of President Grant.

Last evening the President of the Club read the following in response from the ex-guerrilla chief:

WASHINGTON, Va., Aug. 20, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Absence from home has prevented a reply to your communication of the 7th inst. accompanying the resolutions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Campaign Club. I desire to return, through you, my sincere thanks to the Society for the resolution in reference to myself. Nothing is more grateful to the pride of a soldier's heart than the respect of the foeman he has met on the perilous field of battle. Recognizing, as I threw his shield over his prostrate foe, when many of those who now affect to [illegible] themselves Liberals were crying for his blood, I have announced a preference for him over the fanatic of the *Tribune*, who ought now, instead of being a candidate asking for Southern votes, to be a suppliant begging our forgiveness and doing penance for all the wrongs he has done us. In making this choice, I am not reduced to the necessity of my former associates, who have gone off after the *ignis fatuus* of Greeleyism, of turning my back on my past. I desire it, however, to be understood that I reserve the right of supporting the candidate of any party that may appear professing principles in accordance with my own political convictions.

I am, sincerely, respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN S. MOSBY.

Senator Harlan's statement through his *Chronicle* newspaper here and commenting upon Mr. Greeley's Portland speech, that there was no constitutional provision in the way of compensating States for the loss of slaves, and that the Fourteenth amendment only applied in the way of individual claimants, has attracted wide attention here among constitutional lawyers. At the time of the adoption of this amendment, Harlan was a member of Johnson's Cabinet, and he was also a member of the Senate during a portion of the time that the Reconstruction Amendments were under discussion. The facts are considered to entitle what he says to more than ordinary consideration. Judge George W. Pascal, of Texas, an ex-slave holder and well-known practitioner in the United States Supreme Court here, has just prepared a letter to Senator Harlan on this particular question, which will be handed to the latter for publication to-morrow. The Judge takes the ground that, in view of the restrictions imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, Congress and all the Legislatures combined cannot pay any claim for the emancipation of any slave, no matter who is to be benefited by the payment, and concludes as follows:

"But I mention the fact to tell you plainly that when, as the immediate organ of President Grant, you tell the public that there is no reason why Congress may not vote to the States in trust for the late slave-owners, if you mean anything, the value of the slaves emancipated, you expose the country to great agitation, no matter who shall be President and who shall control Congress. As already intimated, their numbers were 4,000,000, and their value as chattels was $2,000,000,000. When you say that they owe their emancipation not to Providence nor to the blood and treasure of every class, but to what remains of the Republican organization as it now is; that it is treason to party and to country for them or their former friends of every degree and every date, to deny this, you open the question as a mere issue of policy."

APPOINTMENTS OF LIBERAL SPEAKERS IN ILLINOIS—HON. N. R. TAYLOR, OF SANGAMON, GIVES THE DUNCANITES A SLIGHT SET-BACK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 28.—The Liberal Executive Committee have made the following additional appointments: Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows: Olallon, St. Clair County, Sept. 10; East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11; Bethalto, Madison County, Sept. 12; Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13; Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14; Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 16; Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18; Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19; Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20; Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21; La Salle, La Salle County, Sept. 23; Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25; Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26; Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28; Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30; Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 2; Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 3; Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

General Charles Black, Lieutenant Governor, Pekin, Sept. 2; Lincoln, Sept. 3; Clinton, Sept. 4; Charleston, Sept. 5; Mendota, Sept. 10; Cambridge, Sept. 11; Rock Island, Sept. 12; Virginia, Sept. 13; Champaign, Sept. 14; Jacksonville, Sept. 16; Warsaw, Sept. 17; Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor B. Gratz Brown will speak at this place on the 5th of September.

No more do we hear the classic music furnished by the colored band of this city to the wigwamers. It has been relieved from duty in accordance with the behests of the men, who said if they furnished money to carry on the work of the campaign, they wanted less nigger in it, and now it has leaked out that a prominent Grantite said that if the Greeley men wanted help to swell their crowds at Greeley Park, which by the way we do not, he would be glad to furnish them with the colored sisters who swarmed to the Wigwam each night and appropriated to themselves the highest places in the Synagogue. Again there is weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth among our fellow-citizens of African descent, but then they will grin and bear it.

The following letter, published in the *State Register* this afternoon, written by Hon. N. R. Taylor, of this county, who was a member of the Legislature last winter, furnishes additional evidence of the means resorted to by Mr. Grant's friends to make Duncan's Convention a success:

WILLIAMSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 27, 1872.

To the Editor of the State Register:

I have received a circular signed by Joseph Ledlie, calling upon myself and all unterrified Democrats to meet at Springfield, on the 29th inst., to select delegates to attend the Blanton Duncan Louisville Convention. I wish to say, through your paper, to Mr. Ledlie and all my personal and political friends of Sangamon County, that the Democrats of Williamsville and vicinity are not transferable. We are not for sale. We are going to vote for the Baltimore nominees. We do not belong to the Democratic party. We do not belong to Blanton Duncan or Mr. Joseph Ledlie. There is not a Democrat in this township so ignorant but who knows that this Louisville movement is in the interests of, and the expenses are paid by, Grant and his ring. One of my friends has told me positively that he was offered $300 to go to Louisville as a delegate, but would not accept it. I wish to inform my Democratic friends of Sanga-

[illegible] County that Williams Township is all right for Greeley and Brown.

Yours, very respectfully, N. R. TAYLOR.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES ON THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENFIELD, Ind. Aug. 28.—Preparations had been made for a grand demonstration to be held here to-day, but its proportions were diminished by the heavy rain which began to pour about daylight, and continued without intermission until noon. Ten thousand persons were expected and would have been present but for the unpropitious skies. As it was, twenty-five hundred were in town, many having come from distant townships, and were mere dripping sodden horsemen, bands, and processions. The rain held up after dinner, and in response to the summons of the Court House bell, the crowd assembled in front of the building to hear Hon. D. W. Voorhees, the orator of the occasion. He was introduced by Judge D. S. Gooding, and was warmly greeted. His address occupied two hours. It was excellent in matter and telling in effect. Alluding to the Blanton-Duncan business, he spoke as follows: "I have told you that I had great respect for that class of Democrats who found it necessary to reason themselves into the support of Mr. Greeley. I belong to that class myself, and have reached the position in which I stand in this canvass by a careful survey of the field of duty, and not from impulse or mere personal inclination. I have weighed the calamities which will accrue to the country from Grant's re-election against the benefits which are procured by the election of Greeley, and have taken my stand accordingly. [Applause.] We hear, however, of another Convention to take place at Louisville. I have [illegible] calling it, but their purpose cannot be mistaken. Every intelligent man in the United States knows that it is a movement solely in the interest of Grant, and directly tending to his re-election, the prolongation of the ruin of the South, and the further growth of corruption in every Department of the Government. If anyone conceives it his duty to support Grant, let him do it openly and directly. But let no one deceive himself, or be deceived, as to the purpose and result of that Convention. [Applause.] It is the hope of the Grant party. It is in the mouths of all his followers. It is praised by his adherents. It is countenanced by Morton, and upheld by the money of the Administration Ring. These facts are full of warning to Democrats who honestly desire the success of their party, and the reformation of public affairs. [Applause.] Let us, then, stand by the only man who can defeat Grant and bring peace and reconciliation to the country. Mr. Greeley may not have been your first choice, as he was not mine, but he is now the only choice we can make by which to accomplish this great and noble end. [Cheers.]"

Hon. J. Ryan, State Treasurer, followed Mr. Voorhees in an able discussion on the State finances, in which he exposed the extravagance and corruption that existed under the Morton regime.

CONVENTION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OPPOSED TO THE PITTSBURGH GRANTITE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 28.—A Convention of Democratic soldiers and sailors opposed to the Pittsburgh Convention, met to-day. General McCandless was elected President. He made an address, stating that the Convention was preliminary to a call for a Convention to be held in Philadelphia, to enter a protest against the Pittsburgh Convention. He suggested the organization and election of an Executive Committee. The Convention adjourned till afternoon.

At the afternoon session the following permanent officers were elected: President, General William McCandless; Vice Presidents, W. W. Hammeraly, Colonel Levi Marsh, Captain Conner, of Philadelphia; Major General Joseph W. Knapp, S. G. Thompson.

Captain Miller, of Cumberland, read a letter from the soldiers of Carlisle and vicinity, protesting against the nomination of Grant, and [illegible] and declaring themselves in favor of Greeley and Buckalew, which was received with loud applause. It was agreed that the Chair appoint an Executive Committee of nine, who shall appoint one from each county to act in conjunction with them; also that the Executive Committee prepare an address to counteract the address issued in behalf of the Pittsburgh Convention. A lengthy protest was read in reply to the call issued by General Burnside, in which the objects of the present Convention were fully and ably explained. It was agreed that the protest read be referred to a Committee of Nine, with power to make amendments, and that it be printed and circulated among the soldiers of the State.

Colonel Marsh made a few remarks, after which a motion was made that the Convention meet on the 1st of Oct. to take whatever action may be necessary to counteract the influence of the Pittsburgh Convention. Adjourned.

THE NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—It is authoritatively stated that the leading candidates heretofore named for Governor at the Syracuse Convention, and their friends, have agreed to nominate, by acclamation, Charles O'Conor as the only name on which all factions can be harmonized, and as the only absolute exponent of Reform acceptable to the proposed coalition in this State. It is authoritatively stated that Governor Hoffman has agreed to attend the Convention in person, and present the name of Charles O'Conor as his successor. The joint withdrawal of Judge Church and Governor Hoffman, it is understood, is in the hands [illegible]. It is also authoritatively stated that the friends of Mr. O'Conor have given assurance of their ability to secure his acceptance of the responsibility in the interests of Reform.

O'CONOR WILL NOT ACCEPT A NOMINATION, AND DUNCAN REFUSES TO BE CONSOLED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—The Blanton Duncan thing is done for. O'Conor was their main hope, and he has repudiated them. Blanton Duncan is blue, and has lost his enthusiasm. O'Conor out, and there is not a respectable man left in the movement. The reception of the news caused a panic to-day in the headquarters on Fourth street. He and his amanuensis, who together compose the crowd that daily throngs his bed-room, were terribly put out. Duncan pretends not to believe, and says he has a letter from O'Conor, written the day after the alleged repudiation, saying that he would stand by the movement to the end, and give it all the support in his power. Duncan refused to answer questions as to what he should do if O'Conor does refuse to accept the nomination. It is believed that Duncan himself will be the candidate for Vice President, and, if O'Conor declines, he will attempt to obtain the first place on the ticket. The people here are laughing in their sleeves at the whole thing. They know Blanton Duncan, and judge the movement by its chief.

RICHARD TREVELLICK, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION, ON THE RECENT SO-CALLED NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—In conversation with a *Union* reporter this morning, Richard Trevellick, the President of the National Labor Union, pronounced the recent Philadelphia Labor Congress, which sent delegates to Louisville, as a fraud, and said, "Happening to be in Pennsylvania at the time, I dropped down to the city to see what it meant. I saw through it in a minute. Why, sir, there was not a man there that I knew. I have been intimately connected with the labor movement from its first inauguration. I appointed every State Executive in the country, and know intimately almost every man in the country who has ever been prominently identified with Labor Reform. Yet here was a body purporting to represent the workingmen of the country, in which I knew not one member. It appears evident that they were the creatures of Cameron and others of that ilk, got together to assist the Louisville movement. They elected delegates to Blanton Duncan's Convention, and instructed them to support the nomination of Charles O'Conor. Now, could anything be more transparent than this? Here were men whom nobody knows, springing up from God knows where, meeting in response to a call that had been rescinded by its author, presuming to represent a body in which not one of them are known, taking upon themselves immense expenses, and all for the purpose of urging the nomination of Charles O'Conor upon the Straight Democratic Convention. All intelligent men can draw their own conclusion, but I, as President of the National Labor Union, pronounce it a fraud, and a transparent attempt of low politicians to hoodwink the workingmen of this country."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 28.—The Democratic and Liberal Convention for the nomination of a candidate to Congress for the Fifth District assembled, to-day, at Freeport. All the counties in the district were fully represented. A. R. McCoy, of Whiteside, was appointed Chairman, and C. C. Shuler, of Stephenson, Secretary. On motion, J. F. Dinsmore, of Whiteside, was nominated by acclamation. Previous to the assembling of the Congressional Convention, the delegates of Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties resolved themselves into a Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Senate and Legislature. Judge Platt, of Jo Daviess County, was nominated and elected as Chairman of the Convention, and D. G. Ilgen, of Stephenson, as Secretary. On motion, Fred Stahl, of Jo Daviess, and E. L. Cronkrite, of Stephenson, was unanimously nominated as Senator for the District. A. P. Goddard, of Stephenson, was nominated by acclamation, as a member of the State Board of Equalization. The best of harmony prevailed, and all were unanimous in expressing the belief that the whole ticket would be elected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 28.—At the Liberal Republican Convention for the Seventh Iowa Congressional District, held at Winterset to-day, O. L. Palmer, of Lucas County, was nominated for Congress, and J. H. Elwood, of Polk County, was nominated for Elector. All the counties in the district were represented. Speeches were made by O. L. Palmer, General O. C. Dodge, General Fitz Henry Warren, Hon. John P. Irish, and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the sole object of a tariff should be for the purpose of revenue, and a tariff should be not be such as to impose a tax upon one branch of industry at the expense of another.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the platform adopted by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and the nominees of said Conventions, and we pledge our hearty support to both.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, was, to-day, renominated by acclamation for Congress by the Oneida County Republican Convention.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 28.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventeenth District met yesterday and nominated John B. Hay, of St. Clair County, the present incumbent, for re-election to Congress. J. W. Wolf, of Madison County, was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 28.—A special to the *Commercial* from Bellefonte, Centre County, states that the Republican Convention held at that place to-day nominated ex-Governor Curtin for Congress by acclamation.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The Liberals and Democrats of the Sixth District of this state nominated C. B. McAfee, of Springfield, for Congress, to-day.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Chauncey Wisner, of East Saginaw, was nominated for Congress, to-day, in the Sixth District, by the Democrats and Liberals.

THE STRAIGHT OUTS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 28.—The Iowa Straight Democracy selected Legrand Byington, of Johnson County; I. J. Seevers, of Mahaska; O. C. Keith, of Audubon; Barlow Granger, W. H. McCoy, and A. P. Ayres, of Polk County, as delegates to the Louisville Convention. At the Democratic State Straight Mass Convention, held in this city to-night, resolutions were adopted declaring that defeat on true principles is better than victory on an inglorious policy; protesting against the selling out of the Democratic party to Greeley; instructing the delegates to the Louisville Convention to vote first, last and all the time for true Democratic statesmen for President and Vice-President.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The Straight-out Democrats recently held meetings in the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts, and elected two delegates and alternates to the Louisville [illegible].

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Conventions of the straight-out Democrats have been held during the last few days, in nearly every Congressional district in this State, and have appointed delegates to the Louisville Convention.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 28.—The straight Democratic Convention to-day appointed C. C. Burt and Owen Groom as delegates to Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—Rooms are engaged at the Galt House for forty delegates from New York, thirty from Michigan, and twenty from Indiana, to the Democratic Convention of the 3d of September. The Convention will be held in the Court House.

GRAND LIBERAL RALLY AT BOURBON, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOURBON, Ind. Aug. 28.—To-day, the Liberals and Democrats have had one of the most glorious and soul-inspiring rallies of the campaign at this city.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain, a vast, but intelligent, audience of Democrats and Liberals stood gladly for over four hours, listening to eloquent and convincing speeches from such statesmen of both parties as Hon. V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, Grinnell, member of Congress of Iowa, and Evan Long, of Indiana. Many conversions of political opponents have been made, and many were convicted, and now cry aloud, "What shall we do to be saved from the frauds, corruptions, extravagance, nepotism, and misrule of Grantism?"

Breathless attention was exhibited throughout the entire meeting, with only an occasional interruption of roar after roar of hearty applause at some home thrust at Grant and his horde of satraps and worshippers. The Liberals are jubilant, and feel sanguine of certain victory in the State and Nation in November.

"Grant's Postmasters are active agents for Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*, forcing it upon every one possible.

HON. JAMES C. ROBINSON IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 28.—Hon. James C. Robinson, a leading politician of Illinois, addressed the Democrats and Liberals of this city to-night in the Rink. Despite the threatening appearance of the weather, one of the largest political gatherings that has yet come together in this city greeted the speaker, and during the entire delivery of his most able and exhaustive speech on the political issues of the day he was enthusiastically cheered. He made some new and telling points against the party in power, in a sound, logical, and unanswerable argument. This is the first of several speeches to be made by Mr. Robinson in this State, and his argument to-night in favor of Reform is an assurance that he will do great good for the Liberal cause.

Hon. J. E. Julian spoke to an immense crowd in Lagrange County, to-day, at Lagrange. The rain somewhat interfered with the meeting, but it was a success in every respect, and was the largest meeting held in that county.

GOVERNOR CURTIN WILL DEFINE HIS POSITION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Philadelphia *Press*, in speaking of the return of Governor Curtin from St. Petersburg, and his confinement by illness in Brooklyn, says of his political views: "The Governor was much annoyed, even in Europe, by the pertinacity of certain American gentlemen, who waylaid him at different places, and attempted to sound him, with reference to his political views and intentions. In due time, when he shall have recovered from his serious, though not dangerous, illness, and shall have had an opportunity of taking the bearings of the present anomalous and decidedly muddled political contest, he will announce his position and future course." The *Press* intimates that Curtin may declare for Grant, but can never support Hartranft.

GREELEY CLUBS ORGANIZED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 28.—The Liberal meeting at Nashua, Iowa, was the largest political gathering ever held in Chickasaw County. Addresses were made by a number of prominent citizens, and a large Greeley Club formed. A glorious time generally was had. Very few Grantites are to be found in that section, and by November will be still less.

Mason City advices note the organization of a Greeley and Brown Club, with the names of the best men of the section appearing on its roll. H. B. Fouke, of Dubuque, delivered a stirring address. It is expected that the 5th of November will send conservation into the ranks of the Grantites in that locality.

MR. DUNCAN TALKS ABOUT HIS CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The following letter was received here to-day from Blanton Duncan, by a personal friend:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—I have no documents in Washington, and until the Convention forms a permanent organization we will not be able to do anything systematically. I send you a few circulars and the address. The District of Columbia will be entitled to two delegates and two alternates, under the call. As many as can attend should do so to give additional moral influence. It bids fair to be the grandest Convention for years.

(Signed) BLANTON DUNCAN.

This shows conclusively that the Blanton Duncan circulars, issued by the Grant Committee, are of their own getting up, and not his property, as claimed.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Aug 28.—The Liberals and Democrats of this city held an enthusiastic meeting in the City Hall, this evening, and were addressed by Hon. Frank McKenney for two hours, who held his hearers spell-bound with his speech, which was a telling one on the Republican party and Grant's Administration. To-morrow, the Liberals and Democrats have full swing here. Prominent speakers will be present at the Congressional Convention, and an interesting exposure of the present corrupt Administration may be expected.

A Grant and Wilson Wide-Awake Club was thoroughly organized in this city last night. Uniforms and equipments for the Company, which is a large one, have been ordered.

THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Returns of a canvass of this State, received at the Liberal headquarters to-day, indicate that New York will give Greeley a heavy majority.

It has been ascertained that the Radical press throughout the country has been given the cue to unite in a loud cry that the enthusiasm for Greeley has fallen into a singular and sudden decline. Of course, there is no tangible basis for this noisy outcry, but it will be made by the obedient Grant organs.

MASSACHUSETTS GRANTITE STATE CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Hon. Thomas Talbot, of Billerica, a new candidate, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. With this exception, the old State ticket, headed by Wm. B. Washburn, was nominated. Judge E. R. Hoar, of Concord, and John R. Forbes, of Milton, were nominated for Electors-at-Large. There were 950 delegates. Dr. George B. Loring presided, and spoke for an hour, with great effect, in behalf of Grant and Wilson and the Republican party. On the ballot for Governor, 359 votes were cast for General Butler.

The Convention adopted resolutions indorsing the principles and candidates of the Republican National Convention; declaring that the Administration of General Grant may confidently challenge any period with any history in our own or in other lands; approving the Reconstruction acts of Congress; repudiating the crimes and [illegible] of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans that they are the partisans of a new policy of reconciliation; expressing the belief that if this combination were to be a success, the disorder and crime would spread throughout the South, where peace and order have been restored, and that the security of the freedmen will be placed in greatest jeopardy; approving the financial policy of the Administration; declaring that the success of the Democracy, with Greeley at its head, be fraught with great peril to the material and business interests of the country; pledging the gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who saved the Union, and declaring that pensions due disabled survivors and bereaved families should not be imperiled by the accession to power of a combination which threatens to divide between them and their foe in the field the national bounty; promising that the Republican party will endeavor to promote the interests of the laboring men; approving the re-cognition of the rights of women by the Philadelphia Convention; declaring Massachusetts [illegible]

favor of extending suffrage to all American citizens, irrespective of sex; recommending that the traffic in liquor be suppressed by law; and commending the nominees to the support of the people.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS.

WHEELING, Aug. 28.—The *Intelligencer* has correct reports from 45 counties, most of them official, which give Governor Jacobs a majority of 2,285. Reports on the Constitution from 41 counties give a majority of 1,490 for ratification. Eight counties are yet to be heard from on Governor and 13 on Constitution.

The *Intelligencer* estimates that these will reduce Jacobs' majority to about 1,800, and increase the majority for the Constitution to at least 2,000. Davis, for Congress in this district, has 1,010 majority, and one small county to hear from.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The Democratic Reform and Liberal Conference Committee have agreed upon the following State ticket: Governor, John McEnery; Lieutenant Governor, D. B. Penn; Attorney General, H. N. Ogden; Auditor, James Graham; Superintendent of Education, R. W. Lusher; Secretary of State, Samuel Olmstead (colored); Congressman-at-Large, B. T. Johnson. This agreement is subject to the decision of the Democratic State Committee.

SENATOR HENDRICKS AT JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—Hon. T. A. Hendricks spoke at Jeffersonville this evening in the Democratic Wigwam. The building holds 3,000. Crowds were turned away unable to gain admittance. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in Southern Indiana. The speech was received with enthusiasm and frequently interrupted with prolonged cheers.

THE "TRUE DEMOCRAT."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—Colonel Blanton Duncan has issued the prospectus of a new evening paper to be published here, entitled the *True Democrat*, the first number to be issued on the 1st of September. The prospectus says whenever 4,000 subscribers have been obtained, the paper will be changed to a morning daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRENTON, N.J., Aug. 28.—The Republican State Convention to nominate an Electoral ticket will be held in this city to-morrow. Secretary Robeson, Hon. Courtlandt Parker, and leading men of the party generally, will be here. The Democrats have issued a call for a State Convention to be held in this city Sept. 11.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 28.—Hon. Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, addressed the Republicans at the Wigwam to-night, in this city.

XENIA, O., Aug. 28.—A Grant and Wilson pole was raised at Yellow Springs to-day amid great enthusiasm and firing of cannon. There was a large crowd in attendance. Hon. G. B. Gunckle, Republican candidate for Congress in this district addressed the meeting there to-night.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28.—Senator Morton had a fine reception here to-night, although he was not expected until to-morrow. He speaks at the Artesian Springs Park to-morrow.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 28.—The Liberal cause has received a new impulse here to-day. The first number of the *Liberal Democrat*, edited by Major Haddock, made its appearance. One thousand copies were printed, but there will not be half enough to supply the demand. Look out for a Liberal majority in this county in November.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Senator Henry C. Murphy, in a letter, declines to be a candidate before the Democratic State Convention, at Syracuse, for Governor of the State of New York.

FOREIGN.

France Will Pay Another Instalment of the War Indemnity Next Week.

The Cuban Insurgents to Offer $200,000,000 for Independence.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Berlin journals state that the French Government will commence the payment of another instalment of the war indemnity next week.

The evening papers mention a rumor that a Colonel of the Insurgent army in Cuba has arrived here, with instructions from the Provisional Government to negotiate a loan of $200,000,000, the amount to be tendered to Spain for the independence of Cuba. That, although the Provisional Government have but little hope that Spain will consent, they believe the offer will strengthen the Insurgent cause among foreign powers.

France.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The organs of President Thiers are publishing a report of his conversation regarding the meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin. He says: "As there are to be three of them present, we have nothing to fear from their meeting, for it is in politics as it is in love, something is sure to follow when only two are together. When three are in company, nothing can come of the meeting. When I visited the European capitals during the war, I was especially well received by the Emperor of Austria. I expected to be well received by him, because I was almost the only person in France who had predicted that if Austria was made powerless, Russia would [illegible] Prussia would be [illegible] I was received with no less cordiality at St. Petersburg. The Czar instantly told me so unaccountably misunderstood when he was suspected of entertaining schemes of aggrandizement and conquest. He said, 'I do not lack territory. What I want is men. I have much land. I have not inhabitants enough. There is no population at all on some parts of my dominion. Why should I wage war at the cost of spilling blood, by diminishing my capital of men, which is already inadequate to my wants, to add new provinces to those I already possess. It would be an insane policy, which would resemble, but from another standpoint, that of Napoleon III.' The Czar was not obliged to tell me the whole truth. Nevertheless, from what I saw and heard on all sides, I am convinced he was sincere, and I have new reasons to believe that his views have undergone no change. The Emperor of Germany has a very great and good quality, a good quality which is very rare in a monarch. When he has once selected a man whose talents and skill may be useful to him, the Emperor is constantly faithful to him, and keeps him at the cost of the greatest sacrifices. The greatest sacrifices of monarchs are the sacrifices of their vanity. The Emperor of Germany bears with stoical calmness and inexhaustible patience the ill-humor, the sharp speeches, and even the rebuffs of his Prime Minister. The Emperor evidently suffers from this state of things, but he knows that this Prime Minister is indispensable to him, and he yields. He forgets the bursts of temper and defects of character. He remembers only the services the Prime Minister has done, and he thinks of the service he may yet do. As for the King of Italy, he is a man whom nobody has yet done justice. That hale fellow, well met, is the astutest, ablest, and most statesmanlike monarch in Europe. He set out from Turin. He is at Rome. People may, according to their opinions, have different views about his residence in the City of the Popes, but it would be puerile to believe that he can ever be driven out of it. I must add that, if ever a nation was deceived, it is the Italian nation. I confess I did not believe it to be so judicious, so well prepared to practice liberty."

Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The steamer Montana brings later advices from Western Mexico. Diaz has disbanded his forces and went towards Chihuahua, with what object is unknown. Florez, Federal Governor of Sinaloa, who ordered the protraction of martial law, while riding in the suburbs of Mazatlan, was seized by a gang of kidnappers, composed of late rebel soldiers and carried into the mountains. A large ransom is demanded for his release.

Italy.

ROME, Aug 28.—Cardinal Angelo Quaglea died suddenly to-day, aged 70 years.

Portugal.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A despatch from Oporto states that the steamship Perseverans went ashore during a fog at the entrance of the harbor and became a total loss. Thirty persons were drowned.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Complete returns from the election for members of the Cortes show 11 Alphonsists, 3 Montpensierists, 10 Unionists and Dynastists, 2 Sagastaists, 80 Republicans, and 200 Radicals chosen. Emilio Castellar and Admiral Malcambo are among the successful candidates, but Senor Rosas is defeated.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—A despatch to Gaceta reports that a band of Carlists attacked and robbed the railway station in the Province of Gerona, and cut telegraph wires. Troops have been despatched to the place, but at last accounts there had been no encounter with insurgents.

Africa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Letters from the frontiers of Abyssinia, written July 28, give some particulars of the sudden movement of the Egyptian military expedition against Abyssinia, with the intention of conquest. The Egyptian forces are commanded by Munzinger Bey, a native of Switzerland, but residing in Soudan for thirty years, and wedded to a native Princess. He is said to be an admirable diplomat and a vigorous man of action. Since the death of King Theodore, Prince Cassai has reigned over Abyssinia, but, of late, he has met serious military reverses in battles with insurgent tribes, and is ill-prepared to resist the Egyptian aggression. He is reported, however, to have massed a force of 6,000 men to defend his capital. The Egyptian Ministers pretend that King Cassai has been oppressing priests and committing neutral roads to be infested with robbery, but it is evident that Egypt seeks to acquire Abyssinia in order to replenish its empty treasury. The Pasha of Egypt was stayed by England in 1868, when he moved a fine body of soldiers to Khartoum, preparatory to a sudden descent upon Abyssinia, and since that date no direct movement has been made toward the frontier. The Sultan approves of the present invasion, and England has been taken by surprise. The first expedition of the invaders sailed from Suez in June, on board three transports, armed with Remington breech-loaders, with supports of artillery, six mitrailleuses, stores, and camp equipage. The plan of the Egyptians seems to be to attack Abyssinia from Bogos, and securing allies by gold or by promises of aid in their civil strife, to seize Adowa Magdala and Gondor.

NEW YORK.

The Municipal Machinery of New York City to Be Introduced Into Japan.

Mysterious Disappearance of Three Married Ladies.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL MACHINERY TO BE INTRODUCED INTO JAPAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Mayor of Yeddo now visiting in this city, says he intends introducing the municipal machinery of New York into his metropolis. He will have two Boards of Aldermen, a Comptroller, City Chamberlain, Boards of Public Works, of Parks, Docks, &c. The elections will be conducted on the same plan but repeaters are to suffer the death penalty if caught in the act of repeating, and policemen who transform themselves from guardians of the peace and property into burglars are to be decapitated without formal trial.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

The police are in possession of the facts of three mysterious disappearances. In each case the missing persons are married women of considerable personal attractions, highly connected, and devoted to their families and husbands. The first case is that of Mrs. Eastwick, a young married lady residing at No. 20 Eighth avenue. She left home for a walk, on Thursday last, and has not been seen or heard of since by her distracted husband and anxious relatives. Another case, the young wife of Mr. Stiles, one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel at Long Branch, who has been missing from her home at 273 West Thirty-eighth street, since Thursday, last week. She went out to make a purchase, and the most diligent search since made in every direction has been unavailing. She is said to have been very greatly attached to her family, and there is no reason why she should voluntarily absent herself. Still another case is that of Mrs. Sarah Devine, a fine-looking middle-aged lady, who resides at No. 85 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, and who has been mysteriously missing for a week. The police acknowledge themselves puzzled. One of the most singular features of the whole matter is, that, although the ladies were unacquainted with each other, all three disappeared from their homes and knowledge of their friends on Thursday last, and at the same hour.

MAX STRAKOSCH

has arrived from Europe, and gives the names of his concert company, which will open in this city Sept 16, and afterwards make a tour of the principal cities. The stars of the company will be Carlotta Patti, and the famous tenor, Mario. The other members are Teresa Carreno, pianist; Annie Louise Cary, M. Sauriet, French violinist; and Del Porto, French baritone.

DEPOSITORS SWINDLED.

Confiding depositors in the Employment and Indemnity Company of New York, for Savings and Deposits, No. 4 Union Square, have just discovered that that institution has quietly disappeared. Nothing is to be found at No. 4 Union Square, except an employment office. An old man from New Hampshire, named Hendley, who deposited $200 in the concern on the strength of its advertisement in the *Christian Messenger*, was in the city, to-day, looking after his money, but did not succeed in getting it. The former officers claim that they quietly quit business after paying nearly all their depositors, and that they intend to settle up in full at some indefinite time in the future.

STOCK MARKET

firm to-day, and advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent, with increased business in the general list. The greatest improvement was in Pacific Mail, which advanced from 84½ to 85¼. Pacific Mail advanced from 74½ to 75½; Ohios from 45⅞ to 46⅝; New York Central from 98⅛ to 98⅝; Northwestern from 74½ to 75; Western Union from 73½ to 73¾; and C. C., & I. C. from 34⅛ to 35. Erie ranged from 49½ to 49⅞, and at the close the New York and London prices were nearer together than for some days past. The operations in Erie were much less in extent than yesterday, and fluctuations were confined within narrower limits. The advance in Ohios is attributed to operations of a miniature pool. The advance in New York Central was occasioned by a revival of the story of a 10 per cent scrip dividend, with 5 per cent cash called up.

MONEY MARKET

quiet and easy at 4 to 5 per cent on call, with some loans at 3 at the close. The bonds purchased by the Treasury, to-day, were all paid for in legal-tender notes. Last week the banks shipping currency to the West deposited their legal-tender notes in the Treasury, and took out National Bank notes, and to-day the Treasury reciprocated by paying out legal-tenders. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 7½ to 8¼ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and heavy, with an active business at 109⅛ for 60 days, and 109⅝ for sight.

GOLD

stronger, and gradually advanced from 113⅜ to 113½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong at the close, and advanced ⅛ to ⅜ per cent in sympathy with gold. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101¾@102; Union Pacific firsts, 89@89½; land grants, 80@81; incomes, 86½@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour fairly active; low grades still scarce and firm; old family firm and less plenty; new more plenty and heavy. At the close the market was quiet and rather tame for new wheat extras, and fair for all fresh ground extras, of old wheat. Wheat opened stronger, with only a few sample offering. Prices nominally higher. Winter less plenty and firmer; white much wanted. The market closed better for all kinds, spring especially. This is scarce; winter quite scarce.

PROVISIONS.

Pork weaker, and in limited demand on spot. For future delivery there is a moderate demand, and the market is stronger. Sales of 1,000 brls of mess, for September, at $14 00; 850 brls do, for October, at $14.10; 25 brls do, for October, at $14.12½. Cut meats coarse, and a shade firmer. Bacon firm, and in fair demand. Lard firm, and in fair demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

COAL SALES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day. Prices were: Lump, $3.85@3.85; steamboat, $3.90@3.95; grate, $3.40; egg, $3.45@3.46; stove, $3.75@3.80; chestnut, $3.20@3.25. The above prices are lower than at the July sales.

ARREST OF A ROBBER.

William Saunders (colored) was arrested to-day with $3,600 in United States bills and Maryland bonds. He is supposed to be one of the perpetrators of the Maryland bond robbery. A despatch from Baltimore says that Saunders is wanted for other claims.

ABOUT A FLAG.

The Methodist Book Concern having complained of a Greeley and Brown banner in front of their premises, Commissioner Van Nort has ordered its removal, as no permit was asked for its erection. It is stated that its removal will be resisted.

STANLEY.

The *Sun*, this morning, prints *fac similes* of the letters of Stanley to Noe, and of Livingstone to Bennett, and they are wonderfully alike.

MAYOR YURA,

of Yeddo, Japan, sails to-day for Europe. He was *feted* by Mayor Hall yesterday.

STOLEN STAMPS RECOVERED.

Nine thousand dollars' worth of revenue tobacco stamps were stolen at Cleveland, O., some time since, and were found in this city by detectives.

STATE POLITICS.

A Niagara Falls despatch to the *Herald* states that prominent Greeleyites and Democrats have congregated there to make up the slate for the Syracuse Convention. Augustus Schell is the most prominent name at present mentioned as the Gubernatorial candidate, while Judge Church favors the nomination of Charles O'Conor as the most probable one to defeat Dix. It is said that O'Conor will accept the Gubernatorial nomination if it is unanimous, and if, the Democratic party will pledge itself to reform in New York City.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The frigate Yantic, which is to sail directly for the East India squadron, by way of the Suez Canal, will touch at Zanzibar and inquire into the African slave-trade in that section, and take immediate steps to suppress it.

RELEASED.

Judge McCue, to-day, granted a release of the attachment of Madden and Sanders on the property of the Staten Island Ferry Company, in order that a transfer of the property can be made to the purchaser. The Company furnish sureties for $30,000.

THE THIEVING POLICEMAN.

The District Attorney intends to push the trial of Aiken, the burglar policeman. It is probable he will be tried next Tuesday.

BARNARD.

It is reported that ex-Judge Barnard, having been disqualified from practicing at the bar, will go into the tobacco business with his father-in-law, Anderson. His friends say he bears up under his sentence bravely.

The St. Louis Custom House Site.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—A despatch was received here to-day from Supervising Architect Mullett, stating that Secretary Boutwell has directed District Attorney Krum to purchase for the Custom House site, the block bounded by Sixth and Seventh, and Olive and Pine streets, provided the citizens will make up the difference between its assessed valuation and the Congressional appropriation. If this is not done, then the District Attorney is directed to purchase the block between Eighth and Ninth, and Olive and Locust. The value of the former block is $600,000 and the latter $515,000. The Congressional appropriation of half a million will be announced to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Will Make No Nominations—Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The Massachusetts Prohibitory Convention, held here to-day, voted not to put in nomination a Temperance State ticket. Two marines, named Welsh and Donnelly, were taken, to-day, from the United States frigate Worcester, now in the stream, and were sent to the State Prison at Weathersfield, Conn. They were tried at sea for using disrespectful language to an officer, and one account says they struck the first marine officer, Major Butler. They were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, but the sentence was commuted at Washington to four years each.

TENNESSEE.

A Poor Crop of Cotton Feared.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 28.—A letter from a prominent cotton factor of this city, written from Indian Bay, Ark., says that owing to the drought, no rain having fallen in that section for seven weeks, cotton will not yield more than one third of the usual average, while his information from other portions of the State confirm previous reports. Advices from West Tennessee and North Mississippi state that the drought is causing the cotton to rust and shed, and unless they have rain very soon the late cotton will be an entire failure, and early planting will suffer seriously.

Poor Cuba.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—In the United States District Court, to-day, Judge Knowles adjudged the Cuban war vessel Pioneer forfeited to the United States, and ordered a warrant of sale.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—RIPLEY—In this city, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. T. J. Kermott, D. D., B. F. Freeman, of Baltimore, and Miss Vina Ripley, of Boston.

DIED.

ISRAEL—August 28, Henry Arthur, son of S. O. and Annie M. Israel, aged 5 months.

ROSS—In this city, August 28, of lock jaw, Wm. J., youngest son of Donald and Maria Ross.

Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, Pa., papers please copy.

LEDWELL—August 28, of typhoid fever, Thomas James Ledwell, aged 31 years, native of Little Placentia, Newfoundland.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 103 Wilson-st. at 9:30 a. m. to-day, to Jesuit Church, and from thence, after High Mass, to Calvary Cemetery.

Nova Scotia and Newfoundland papers please copy.

McKEE—Tuesday, Aug. 28, at the residence of his son Theodore, No. 249 Forquer-st., James McKee, aged 73 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 12th-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

D. M. Swiney & Bro.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY:

507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben.

CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 27.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FLOORING.

[illegible]-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

[illegible]-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

[illegible]-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

1 1-4-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

In large quantities, and thoroughly seasoned.

SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

GARDEN CITY

Manufacturing & Supply Company,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

ELEVATOR.

STORER'S

UNION SAFETY

HAND & STEAM ELEVATOR,

OR HOISTING MACHINES,

For Stores, Warehouses, Factories, &c., combining speed, power, convenience, and absolute safety against accidents, and acknowledged to be superior to any in use. This Hoisting Machine is selling rapidly, and gives universal satisfaction. Every Machine Warranted.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

122 to 128 Michigan-st.

OSGOOD & STORER.

RANGES.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

FOR SALE BY

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

[illegible] and 60 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

DWELLING ON

MONTHLY PAYMENTS!!

I have a neat and tasty dwelling having nine good rooms, and numerous closets, for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. The house is nearly new, in excellent order, in a choice neighborhood, only one block from street cars, near Thirty-second-st. and furnished with gas throughout the house; elegant chandeliers, cistern and lake water. Lot [illegible] feet to the alley. Monthly payments from $30 to $40 per month. Inquire at No. [illegible] State-st., of the undersigned. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE.

COFFEES.

Just Received, another shipment of that extra choice Old Government Java.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 and 16 South Halsted-st.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

FOR SALE.

The very desirable residence 312 West Washington-st., corner Ann; lot 50x180. This can be had at a bargain if taken at once. For permits to see house apply to MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

To rent for a European Hotel, a five-story marble front building on Dearborn near Madison-st., having capacity of 100 rooms. Possession given October 1. Apply to GALLUP & PEABODY, 85 Washington-st.

TO LET.

A new five-story marble front on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe; will be finished to suit tenant, and very desirable lease given to a party who will take the whole building; has vault in basement and first story. MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES J. WALWORTH,

(Successor to Walworth, Purse & Co.), manufacturer and dealer in

Wrought Iron Steam & Gas Pipe, and Fittings,

225 Lake-st., Chicago.

After Sept 1, 249 and 251 Lake-st.

THE [illegible]

THE RACES

Of Yesterday were necessarily postponed on account of the

DISAGREEABLE WEATHER

But they will POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE TO-DAY

If it does not Rain.

The Association are determined to make the Summer Meeting

A GRAND SUCCESS,

And in order to do so it has been decided to continue the meeting from day to day till the races are concluded. To-day will be given up to

The First Day's Races

To-morrow to the Second Day's and so on. Look out for the

Flag on the Sherman House.

If that is flying at 12 o'clock, there will be racing sure.

The horses will be called up on each day

Promptly at 2 o'clock.

The Association will be responsible only for such pools as are sold by Maj. Barker, at the Sherman House and on the track.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Artistic Tailoring!

FALL, 1872.

Our new Fashions for Fall and Winter, 1872 & 1873, are issued. Our Fall and Winter stock is being daily received, and is most superb in style and quality.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

SHIRTS TO MEASURE, perfect in fit, and extra durable.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all Garments sold by us during the month of August.

EDWARD ELY,

657 WABASH-AV.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We shall move to our new stores, Nos. 267 and 269 WABASH-AV., near Van Buren-st., about the first week in September. Until then we shall make a large reduction in prices of everything in our line.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

320 and 322 *Michigan-av.*

REMOVAL.

Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Comp'y,

(Fast Freight Line),

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO

106 DEARBORN-ST., Kendall Building.

COAL.

HARD COAL

Slightly Damaged,

At $7.00 per ton, Delivered.

W. M. & J. F. Olcott,

No. 1 North Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,

BANKER AND BROKER,

326 WABASH-AV.,

Dealer in Gold, Government Bonds, and Local Securities. Will remove to corner Clark and Madison-sts. about Sept. 1.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED

To buy Republic Insurance Company Certificates of Indebtedness. Also Policies on other Chicago companies. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 92 & Clark-st.

FURNACES.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,

157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.

Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Route to Lafayette, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati,

On Sunday, August 25, the Illinois Central, in connection with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroads, will commence running through trains between Chicago and Cincinnati, via Kankakee, Lafayette, and Indianapolis. The time by this route is faster than ever before made, being only 11 hours to Cincinnati, which is two hours quicker than any other route. The equipment of the line is first class, and the excellent condition of the roads furnishing the line, gives the traveller an assurance of arriving at destination on time. Trains leave from the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st., at 9:00 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

GRAIN SHIPPERS ATTENTION!

The Erie Basin Elevator, at Buffalo, is now elevating grain free of charge to either vessel or canal. We also store the grain free of charge for ten days. After that time the charge for storage will be ½c per bushel for each succeeding ten days, or part thereof.

S. F. SHERMAN, Manager.

Glazed and Colored Paper,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

TAXES.

Hyde Park and Town of Lake now due and payable at Room No. 2, 161 LaSalle-st.

JAMES H. REY, DANIEL [illegible], Collectors.

"CLOSE BUYERS" OF

CUTLERY AND GUNS

Should examine our stock.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,

226 WABASH-AV.

Write for price list, and enclose business card.

THE CAMPAIGN.

GREELEY AND GRANT AT MOMENCE, ILL.

MOMENCE, Ill., Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A large and enthusiastic Greeley and Brown meeting was held in this town last night,—the crowd in attendance filling Lane & Worcester Hall. The meeting was addressed by Dr. E. B. Collins, the Liberal candidate for Representative, and Sidney Thomas, Esq., of Chicago. Mr. Thomas spoke for an hour and a half, in a speech that in argument is unanswerable.

Taking it into consideration that Kankakee County has heretofore been strongly, uncompromisingly Republican, the meeting here last night develops the fact that the Liberal movement is a child of stronger growth than even the most intelligent Grantite had imagined.

A Grant Club was advertised to be organized here a few days ago. Flaming posters announced several prominent speakers from a distance; and prayers and entreaties appeared in the dish-water organ published here in the interests of the Great Gift-Taker, calling on the faithful to attend. The time arrived, but the speakers did not,—neither did the crowd. A Club was finally organized; but each meeting since has grown beautifully less. At the last meeting eleven persons attended. The funeral of the Grant Club of Momence will be announced in a few days. Put Kankakee County down as coming around all right. DELAWARE.

LIBERAL MEETING AT MILTON JUNCTION, WIS.

MILTON JUNCTION, Wis., Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal party organized at this place on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., at which time a large audience assembled at Brown's Hall to listen to an address by Professor Edward Searing. The speaker reviewed the political situation in its various bearings, and protested against the intrigues of the Administration to mislead the public judgment. Conclusive proof, with copious selections from the journals of both parties, was presented to sustain the position taken; While the suffrage was forever settled by Constitutional amendment, and no party sought to revive the former restrictions, yet the speaker could not indorse the abominable manipulation of the colored vote of the South in the interest of the most loathsome and corrupt politicians in the land. It is to be regretted that a portion of the Republicans present resorted to the lowest type of opposition in attempting to embarrass Professor Searing with jeers and whistling; but the timely rebuke of a prominent citizen—a member of the Administration party—quieted for a time the disturbers, and the speaker was permitted to conclude his address without further effectual interruption. Professor Searing has been a life-long Republican, and is widely known as the author of Searing's Virgil and other literary works. The friends of Reform are in earnest, and auspicious indications are daily more apparent.

OGLESBY AT LENA, ILL.

LENA, Ill., Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The monster Grant and Wilson mass meeting, at which the faithful anticipated 10,000 persons would be present to worship at the shrine of Grant Idolatry, was held here to-day. But the 10,000 failed to put in an appearance. It is true the day opened unfavorably, but after 10 a. m., the weather was fine, and the woods so nicely dried off that there was no trouble experienced in meeting in the grove to hear the disciples of Grantism toot their horns, both great and small; beginning with ex-Governor Oglesby, and petering out in importance with Smith D. Atkins, Postmaster of Freeport. The funeral was closed by the Hon. H. C. Burchard, who, of all men in the Grant camp, has the least heart in doing the work of his master. The billingsgate slung off by the Postmaster—"sap-head Democrats" being a specimen—is scarcely worth mentioning. This high-toned Postmaster says he looks upon the Liberal Republicans as traitors. If he should have his Post-Office salary increased another $1,000 before election, Webster would not contain language to express his holy indignation.

The attendance was estimated by the ex-Governor at about 3,000 persons, of whom fully one-half were women and children, and a large share of the men were for Greeley and Brown. This was especially noticeable when the faithful tried to "enthuse." Of all political mass meetings ever held in this county, this was the smallest in point of numbers and weakest in spirit.

The would-be Governor spoke over two hours. Of course he fought the battles over, and repeated how this Administration had paid off $334,000,000 of our public debt and, at the same time, reduced the taxes. He occupied some time to convince his audience that Grant was a great General. Any Liberal could have told him that. In referring to those who bought our bonds, he gave "two reasons why he did not buy any;" First, "because he did not have the money." Very good. Second, "the bonds did not bear interest enough. In this Western country 6 per cent would not pay." Think of it, voters, that this would-be Governor, who says "Koerner would not make half as good a Governor as he would," would not buy our bonds when our country was bleeding at every pore, because the rate of interest would not gratify his avarice.

The speaker had a sly way of explaining the Syndicate job,—not using the term "Syndicate" at all, but simply stating that "Mr. Boutwell went on the market with $200,000,000 of our bonds bearing 6 per cent, and found some one who was willing to take bonds bearing 5 per cent in their stead,—making a saving thereby to the Government of $12,000,000." He "did not care how it was done, so that it did not hurt anybody." This was his only attempt to explain any point in the financial management of the Administration. His political somersaults reached a climax when he went for the Democrats. We have a strong Democratic vote in this county, and he considered it necessary to throw a sop to them. He alternately abused and flattered them. "Horace Greeley has abused them, and Grant never said anything against them. They could be happier to vote for Grant, and be honest in doing so, but could not be honest in voting for Greeley. Now, Democrats, you are either in favor of negro-suffrage or you are not. If you are not, then you cannot be honest in voting for Greeley, because he is in favor of negro-suffrage." If the Democrats cannot honestly vote for Greeley because he is in favor of negro suffrage, and they can be honest when voting for Grant, where does Grant stand on the negro-suffrage question? Oglesby said he "would not blame Democrats for voting for a candidate who may be nominated at Louisville." Are the Grantites not desperate when they blame a Democrat for voting for Greeley, and consider him a respectable man if he will vote for Blanton-Duncanism?

It is safe to say that this speech of Oglesby has not made one vote for Grant, nor turned back a single man who had his face toward Reconciliation and Reform! LENA LIBERAL.

LIBERALISM AT SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WIS.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS, Wis., Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have just raised a Greeley and Brown liberty pole, and had a large meeting, which was addressed by General Conrad Cretz, of Sheboygan, who was elected as delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and the Hon. Bille Williams, a former supporter of General Grant. Every day brings additions to our ranks. J. D. GOODRICH.

OGLESBY AT ROCKFORD, ILL.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "Gallant Dick Oglesby" arrived in this Gibraltar of Grantism, on the train from the West, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 23d inst. He was met at the train by "nary soul;" wended his solitary way to the Holland House; approached the landlord with angry mien, and propounded the following conundrum: "What do the Republicans propose to do with me to-day?"

Landlord. "I do not know. Blake, Church, and Blaisdell run the party here; I will go and see them, and then will inform your Excellency what disposition is to be made of you."

The landlord informed the loyal of the distinguished arrival, and they soon flocked to his rooms to give him a tardy and cool reception. Wait Talcott was the foremost of the crowd; he is looking with "dim perspective" towards the Post-Office. Judge Church and James M. Wright brought up the rear; the former yearning mournfully for the State Senate, the latter sighing lugubriously for the nomination for Representative in the Legislature.

A considerable number of people had come in from the rural districts to hear Oglesby's speech, which was announced to take place in the afternoon; but the Rockford Grantites consulted together, and concluded it would not pay for them to leave their counters and shops to listen to a speech which they had read a dozen times in the daily newspapers, so it was postponed until evening, and the farmers, who had left their harvest-fields and their threshing, went home cursing the Committee for sacrificing their interests to suit the convenience of a few capitalists in the city.

But to the meeting! Quite a crowd assembled to hear the ex-Governor. The evening was pleasant, the music good, and the speech fair. Hugh Miller, in his criticism of Macaulay, writes that "The true things he says are not new, and the new things he says are not true." This cannot apply wholly to "Dick's" speech, for he said some new things that were true, to-wit: "I am not an able man. It is not necessary for a Governor to know much. Mediocrity, as seen in General Grant and myself, is better for the performance of Executive duties than high scholarship or experienced statesmanship." The above quotation is the "new speech" which the Governor has prepared during his late vacation. Let him rest again, that the country may be enlightened by such splendid ideas, hatched out in his moments of quiet reflection. The results of this statesmanlike (?) speech, will not be of such a nature as to increase his majority in this county; on the contrary, the best informed predict that the Republican majority in this county will be reduced to 3,000. Its usual majority is nearly 5,000. If other counties in the State will do as good work for the Liberal movement as Old Winnebago, the Greeley wave will bear on its crest, the 5th of November, the Electoral vote of Illinois for the "Farmer of Chappaqua," and the Gubernatorial vote for the "Dutchman of St. Clair." B. G. W.

THE BLANTON-DUNCAN "MASS MEETING" AT GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Times, of your city, in its issue of the 21st, gives, under glaring capitals, "Gathering of the Straight Democracy of the Fifth Michigan District,"—a "special telegram" of the proceedings of the "mass meeting" called by Colonel Ferry at Grand Haven, Mich.

For the peace of mind of the energetic drummer or "bummer" who produced said "telegram," it is unfortunate that the City of Saw-Mills, from which hails your correspondent, is only twelve miles from the City of Sand-Hills, where Colonel Ferry's colossal political mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. Presumably, the daily utterances of the "Straight-out Chaps" in the columns of the Times must wear the same character as does the "telegram" of their mendacious telegraphist from Grand Haven; happily, in this case, we know the truth, and are enabled to judge directly the animus and nature of the "displayed" columns of the Times, and the opposition to the Baltimore nominations.

"Mass meeting!" Why, this affair at Grand Haven was the veriest farce that ever was enacted under the name of politics.

We hardly dreamed that any journal on this lake shore would notice it, but the hungry scribes of Grand Haven were after notoriety; and how would that be secured better than by heralding themselves abroad?—for at home the chief actors in the farce are legitimately deemed buffoons and dreary failures, and, as at the "mass meeting," have always played to empty seats. That ponderous phrase, "We, the people of England," framed by the three tailors of Tooley street, was not more of a burlesque than Colonel Ferry's mass meeting.

Two Greeley Democrats went down from Muskegon to see "the lion in his den, the Douglass," &c.

At the hour named for the "gathering," nobody was visible but a dilapidated and eccentric darkey, who, with the fingers of one hand thrumming his right ear, while the other is engaged in the same way on his mouth, produces a barbarous symphony, such as one of the native tribes of Africa might give forth. He was young and robust, and, so as not to be open to a charge of vagrancy, carried his provisions in a paper-collar box. He deems himself an entire band or opera troupe; but, employing no advance agent, comes unannounced, and "plays" for great "gatherings," such as Ferry's barbacue. Approaching this "man and brother," standing near the Court House (the place of meeting), a stranger accosted him: "Mornin' Jeff."

"Mornin', Massa."

Stranger. "What's going on up stairs?"

Jeff. "Well, boss! Massa Ferry is done gone up dar wid six recruits. De ole man's bin busy, dreffcl busy and skeered, to-day; but dey say round yer dat Massa Ferry means business, and he'll find crowd enough to make a coroner's inquest. Talk about a brass band! I'm de band, sah; 'spect to play for this yer funeral for two dollars and a half."

Stranger. "So, Jeff., it's not a very cheerful gathering?"

Jeff. "Fo' God, massa, dey is bery lonesome. I'll be dogoned, if dat crowd up yer don't look like a cote-house in a trial, wid Massa Ferry in de pris'ners' box."

Passing by this appreciative darkey, and into the Court House, the proportions of the "mass meeting" were apparent. Jeff. was right. A more lugubrious burlesque of a "mass meeting" would be difficult to imagine. The letters the Times' "telegram" man treats of as coming from "prominent" Democrats in the Fifth District were written by men unknown outside of the wards of their own town.

At the Democratic County Convention held in Muskegon about a week previous to Ferry's fiasco, his "mass meeting" and his action were condemned by a spirited resolution, unanimously passed. There are no Louisvillains in Muskegon County. Why, the call for his m—ass meeting, or meeting of the m—asses, was sent to Republicans of the strongest Administration stripe in the township. Democrats could not be found to do his dirty work for the Ferry family; but volunteers for the performance of anything in this line were found among the Grantites. Such were the agencies employed by the "Straight-out" Colonel Ferry.

It must not be intimated that Senator Ferry has any sympathy with his brother's movements. Of course, we could not think of it. It is intimated that Straight-out literature, such as the Colonel is accumulating, passes under the Senator's frank; but, though blood is thicker than water, we dismiss that soft impeachment.

Depend upon it, Mr. TRIBUNE, the account of that "mass-meeting" as given in the Times was immense and amazing, while the thing itself was in the last degree amusing, insignificant, and contemptible. CRUSADER.

A REVEREND GRANTITE AT POLO, ILL.

POLO, Ill., Aug. 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The usually quiet little city of Polo is to-day somewhat agitated over the great events transpiring. The immediate cause of all this is no less an event than the attempt to organize a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club at the City Hall last evening. The principal actor in all this was no other than the Rev. N. F. Ravlin.

This learned gentleman prides himself on his war records, of which he gave us a glowing description. He took his life into his hand, and made five hundred speeches, and recruited two regiments. Physical ability would not admit of his going to the front. He visited Indiana, and then and there told the Knights of the Golden Circle what he thought of them. He was not to be deterred from this, "if he died in his tracks."

As a soldier at the front all this time, I have never before been able to comprehend, in all its terribleness, the trials, hardships, and dangers of the recruiting service. Would it not be well to devote a little more of our eulogy to this class of war-heroes? But I fail to see the application of all this to the issues involved in the present political contest. During all this trying ordeal, did any man call louder for volunteers than Horace Greeley? Was any more eloquent in his praise of the soldiers; or more earnest in denouncing treason? Has he not been a life-long advocate of Freedom, and always loyal to the principles of Republicanism? Where is the evidence that he does not to-day stand as the exponent of equal individual sovereignty, protected by constitutional law? But, says the reverend gentleman, the company you keep! Alas! this is almost as good as the noble, virtuous Queen reproaching Hamlet, when she exclaimed:

O, what a rash and bloody deed is this!
Hamlet—A bloody deed!—almost as bad, good mother,
As kill a King, and marry with his brother.

Company, indeed! He said we had Charles Sumner and Robert Toombs. Now, we do claim the former, and are proud of the companionship; but the latter gentleman belongs to the Grant party, if any.

Mr. Ravlin was especially severe on the Liberal Republicans. He annihilated THE TRIBUNE, extolled the *Mid-Ocean*, and let drop kind words of comfort and cheer over the "noble stand" taken by the *Times*. He kindly consented to shake hands with any Democrat who would vote for Grant; and would vote for Jeff. Davis before he would for Greeley. He said the Liberals were the same old *ante bellum* Rebel party. How refreshing! We had committed a worse error than did Esau of old when he sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage, and, after the election, we would admit it, and go begging around for a new admission into the fold of the faithful. But he would be firm as adamant. That one consolation should be reserved for us. How magnanimous!

He finally came back to the point he desired to particularly illustrate, viz.: Ravlin, and told us he had once annihilated Senator Doolittle in a debate, and won 800 converts.

I have no objection to a minister taking part in politics; but he ought to have some regard for the truth, and some semblance of an argument. D.

DR. CANESIUS AT LASALLE, ILL.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While "August's" account of the Doctor's effort here, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 26th inst., is good as far as it goes, there are some rich points omitted. For instance, his treatment of the San Domingo business deserves notice. We were informed that Grant's solicitude in that direction arose solely from a generous desire to obtain cheap sugar for the people. This sugar-coated pill, however, would not go down; the political stomach of his hearers refused to receive it; and an inquisitive Teuton asked why General Grant, in furtherance of this desire, did not recommend to Congress a repeal of all duties on sugar? Then he tried lager beer, telling his hearers that the Liberals were a temperance party, and reading extracts from the files of the New York *Tribune* in proof thereof. This was voted too thin, and another inquirer asked "If the President of the United States has anything to do with the temperance legislation in the various States, how the Illinois law happened to be passed during Grant's Administration?" The exigencies of the situation prevented a lucid reply to this interrogatory. The Doctor then informed us that he was Consul to Vienna during Mr. Lincoln's Administration (which was taken as conclusive proof, if true, that Lincoln made at least one poor appointment); and that, while there, he knew the Austrian Government sold arms to the Rebels. When asked how that justified our Government in selling arms to the French to kill Germans with, he replied that "Austria and Prussia were pretty much one thing." Some of his hearers, who had fought against Austria, thought otherwise, and questioned the accuracy of his geographical knowledge. When the Doctor finally subsided, an enthusiastic native Grantite, who had taken a prominent part in the preliminaries, and to whom the speaking had been literally "all Dutch," arose to the full zenith of his towering height, and proposed three cheers for Grant and Wilson, leading off with swinging hat and enthused countenance; but, observing the look of blank astonishment concentrated upon him from all sides, a queer sensation shot along his spinal column, and his zealous hurrah died away in a faint guttural tone of despair, as he shut himself up like a jack-knife, and sat low down in the audience.

Then followed the grand transformation scene of the evening, as another person arose and said he hoped the meeting was not wholly devoid of political enthusiasm, and proposed three cheers for Greeley and Brown; whereupon the audience rose and gave them forth in a stentorian roar. "This was the most unkindest cut of all," and the Doctor, with his small body-guard, left,—a very impolite act in the Doctor, inasmuch as his handbills had invited Germans, regardless of party, to meet and discuss the political questions of the day. The meeting then switched off on to the broad-gauge Liberal route, and listened to a strong speech from E. C. Hegeler, Esq., our candidate for the State Senate, who thoroughly disposed of the Doctor, and represented the Liberal movement in its true light, as one of Political Reform. The only debatable question now is, "Who pays for getting up that meeting?" HANS CLASPER.

LIBERALISM AT TOLEDO, IOWA.

TAMA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. John P. Irish, the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, addressed the first Greeley and Brown meeting at Toledo, on Saturday evening. Notwithstanding we had the heaviest rain of the season, the meeting was well attended. Mr. Irish was often interrupted during his speech by Grant favorites of the highest standing, who went purposely to disturb the meeting. The speaker presented the acts of the Administration in the true light, which annoyed and enraged them to that degree [illegible] and had several times to be called to order. I trust that no Greeley man, during the campaign, may be guilty of anything so low and mean as this act practiced by the moral Grantites of Tama City and Toledo. The real live issues between the Liberals and Grant Republicans, as presented by Mr. Irish, told heavily on the ranks of the latter. His remarks on the High Protective Tariff, the franking privilege, the inequality of taxation, and how State rights have been usurped by the present centralizing power at Washington, brought down rounds of applause. Altogether, the meeting was a grand success. It is such facts as these, presented in the proper light, which are demoralizing the Republican party, and, before November, will cause a general stampede therefrom. The meeting closed with three cheers for the champions of Peace, Good Will, Honest Government, and Equal rights,—Greeley and Brown. H.

GRANT AND GREELEY IN DE KALB COUNTY, ILL.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Grantite Convention was held here to-day for the purpose of putting in nomination county officers, speeches being in order. After listening to the remarks of the United States Assessor of this District, R. Ellwood, the Convention called loudly for the Hon. Chauncey Ellwood, a Greeleyite, who forthwith responded to the call, and made a masterly speech for Greeley, although some attempted to interrupt him. He stated that none of his six brothers dare vote anything but the Grant ticket, for fear they would lose the office of Assessor. He finished by relating an anecdote of a German friend, who, on being asked what he thought about the present campaign, replied: "I tell you vat I tinks about dis business. I tinks, when de old hen have been hatching so long on de eggs, de eggs bees rotten. We better change de eggs, and den perhaps we git som chickens by and by." This brought down the house, and Chauncey was the hero of the day.

Several of the delegates to the Republican Convention declare their intention to vote for Greeley and Brown. At least 300 Republicans of Old DeKalb have declared for Greeley and Brown. We are organizing for the campaign. There will be a bolt from the nominations to-day, which will add many votes to our cause. OLD REPUBLICAN.

LIBERALISM IN NORTHERN IOWA.

NASHUA, Iowa, Aug. 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Hon. Reuben Noble, of McGregor, opened the campaign, in our large Union Hall, with a full and enthusiastic audience, rather surprising the Grantites, who have been pretending that Greeley stock was very slim in the Upper Cedar Valley. They are now beginning to change their tune, as they feel quite apprehensive that Chickasaw County will go quite largely for Uncle Horace in November. There were a few of the Gift-Takers' party in the assembly, looking as though they wished they had not come out so soon for their master on horseback. The speech of Judge Noble was a perfect exposition of the corruption of the Administration and its evil tendencies; the sudden rising of the tide that will sweep it from power at the November election; the patriotic lives of Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, and Greeley, the leaders of reform; the gathering together of all men loving country more than party; and he produced, from the signs of the times, an overwhelming defeat of Ulysses and his clan.

Liberalism is gaining rapidly in Northern Iowa. Scores of Republicans are on the fence in every township, while the leading and best informed men of the old Republican party are constantly at work for the Great National Reform. Let not the readers of THE TRIBUNE be surprised at Iowa's casting 30,000 Liberal Republican votes this fall. SYLVAN.

LIBERALISM AT TIPTON, IND.

TIPTON, Ind., Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I spent the day at Noblesville yesterday, and found at that place a great many of the old-time Republicans taking very earnest ground in favor of Greeley and National Reform, as against Grant and the troop of leeches he has ever about him. Twelve of the leaders of the old Republican party, whom I knew in former years, from 1856 up to 1868, are now doing a great work in the Liberal cause. Among others I would name J. W. Evans, the present Liberal Elector in this district. Of all the speakers of my acquaintance, as an orator who deals in logic and practical common sense, he has no superior.

The great speech of G. W. Julian here, on Thursday, has quieted down a great many Grant shriekers, and given the Liberal movement a fresh impetus. Wherever I go in this State, I move among all parties, and listen and take notes of what is said, that I may gather more correctly the true popular sentiment; and I am firmly convinced that the Liberal party will sweep the State by an overwhelming majority. H. S. T.

GREELEY AND GRANT AT CLINTON, IOWA.

CLINTON, Iowa, Aug. 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grant party of this place are beginning to despair, and resort to the most contemptible tricks to disturb the proceedings of their political opponents.

There was a meeting in this city on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club, which the Grantites tried to break up by sending some one on the roof of the City Hall, in which the meeting was held, and ringing the fire-alarm. The honorable gentlemen who resorted to this means of breaking up the meeting must have felt rather cheap when they found that it more than doubled the attendance, and made some six or eight converts from the Grant party, that I know of.

The Club was successfully organized, and, after speeches from several citizens, the meeting broke up quietly, to meet again Sept. 4, when we intend to have a grand jollification meeting and extinguish the little Tanner Brigade that turned out here the other evening, with 16 negroes and 11 white men,—27 all told. This was their first procession of the campaign here, and, like their first stump-speaker, Mr. B. F. Parks, it did not amount to much.

If every county in this State will go as strong for Greeley as Clinton, the Liberals will carry even Iowa yet. LIBERAL.

POLITICS IN THE LACROSSE VALLEY.

SPARTA, Wis., Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: From the fact that over one hundred copies of your valuable paper are taken here, you have doubtless concluded that the correspondent of the *Times* diverges from the truth when he states that there are no Greeley men at this place. Perhaps in no part of Wisconsin has the Liberal cause found a readier response and heartier indorsement than in the LaCrosse Valley. From the inception of the movement at Cincinnati till this time, it has constantly increased in favor, being unitedly supported by the Democrats, and receiving daily the active and determined sympathy of many of the best men among the Republicans. At LaCrosse there are very few Republicans, aside from the office-holding Ring of the *Leader* establishment, but what are pronounced Greeley men.

At this place, over seventy hitherto active Republicans have declared for Greeley. At Tomah, the same ratio, and, throughout the county, the same proportion exists. There is great consternation on the part of the office-holders and their immediate family friends. By persistent lying, the Grant men hope to create the idea that there are no Greeley men here; but November will show that Monroe County, which gave Grant, in 1868, a majority of 700, will then give a majority for Greeley and Brown.

The Postmaster here has been industriously circulating his petition throughout the county for weeks, and, as a result, at the organization of the Grant Club, had not a hundred persons present.

The Liberals held a meeting here, this evening, at Opera Hall, which seats about 800, and was packed, so that many with difficulty found standing room. There were at least twice the number of voters present that there were at Matt Carpenter's harangue a couple of weeks since.

The meeting was ably addressed by the Hon. C. L. Hood, of LaCrosse, and the Hon. M. M. Strong, of Mineral Point.

Mr. Hood, who is a Liberal Republican, ably and impartially discussed the issues of the day, and unsparingly dissected the corruptions of Grant and his Administration.

Mr. Strong, who is one of the old wheel-horses of the Democratic party, in an eloquent and able manner, stated his reasons for joining the liberal movement, and earnestly and feelingly appealed to all true men to lay aside past differences and join the effort which is destined to place Horace Greeley in the Presidential Chair, redeem the country from its present misrule, and give us a restored Union, with Reconciliation and the Equal Rights of all men.

The friends of Greeley in this State feel confident that Wisconsin will give him a decisive majority. The Norwegians and Welsh, in this section, are rallying with great unanimity to his support, and, like their brethren in Minnesota, will vote for Greeley and Brown. The Grantites here, as elsewhere, are trying to lie the campaign through; but it won't go down. The people are awake, and propose this fall to vote as they see fit, irrespective of the dictation of Postmasters.

This Congressional District will be the scene of a fierce fight, which will result in the defeat of Mr. Rusk, the present member, whose renomination by the LaCrosse Ring and its collateral branches is a foregone conclusion. The dissatisfaction in the District over his incompetency is deep-seated and wide-spread, and his course in Congress has not deepened the regard of the people for him. Many Grant men and Administration papers are openly avowing their determination to defeat him, that the District may be shamed no longer by such a Representative. Without distinction of party on other issues, the people are determined on this. The Conventions to meet here on the 12th of September will nominate the man who will be fought by the Rings, and elected by the People. [illegible] well as this, Greeley and Brown will be overwhelmingly elected. LIBERAL.

LIBERAL MEETING AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I went to the Academy of Music, last evening, to hear Captain Yeoman, of Fort Dodge. He served over four years in the Union Army, and was one of the forty that captured Jeff Davis. The Captain has seen so much fraud in the *Regular* Republican party, that he has taken the stump for Greeley. The hall was filled, and after a short time, the Captain was introduced by Mr. H. L. Warner, President of the Greeley and Brown Club. The Captain spoke about one hour and a half, and was frequently cheered. After he had retired from the stand, the Hon. Charles Schroeder, a very popular German of this city, was loudly called for, spoke to his countrymen in their native language, and brought the house to cheers many times. Over 100 German voters who, at the last State election, voted the straight Republican ticket, will now vote for Greeley. Sioux City, which then went Republican by over 200 majority, will, this fall, give a Liberal majority of 150.

I have visited many towns in this State, in the last sixty days, and find the good work going bravely on. I find that the people want a change; and, if they will work as the Liberals are doing in Sioux City, a change we will soon have. T.

A GRANT MEETING AT BRYAN, O.

BRYAN, O., Aug. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grant meeting held at this place on Saturday evening last proved a failure. Even the Greeley men (of whom quite a large portion of the small assemblage was composed), were disappointed, for they had expected a better showing, both in numbers and argument. There were not over fifty persons present who will vote for Grant. Among these were the Postmaster, and the nominees for county offices on the Grant ticket. Colonel E. D. Bradley was called to the Chair. He indulged in a little Administration hyperbole, as, with outstretched arms, he, for a few minutes, addressed "the vast assemblage which he saw before him." At the conclusion of Colonel Bradley's remarks, the Hon. R. McCuer, of Toledo, was introduced as the orator of the evening, who, during the course of his remarks, seemed to labor under great difficulties in making his speech fit the audience; and his expression, "the sea of faces which I see before me," savored of the ridiculous. He recited quite fully Grant's military achievements (for text of which see Greeley's American Conflict, volume 2), and closed by stating that, "in his opinion, the present Administration was very marked for its wisdom and honesty;" whereupon those of the twenty-five Wide-Awakes who were in attendance, and not asleep, cheered. One of these torch-bearers in uniform (a boy about 15 years old), being asked who purchased his rig, and paid his expenses when in attendance upon the Grant meetings, said he really didn't know, but supposed the Government paid them. A few concluding remarks were made by A. M. Pratt, Esq., whose ingenuity in framing arguments seemed worthy of a better cause. NIX.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28, 11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s; spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s 9d; white, 12s. Corn, 28s. Pork, 55s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Lard, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28, 2:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Consols, 92¼; bonds of '62, 92¾; do of '65, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 49.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28.—Bonds of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Rentes, 55f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm. Red winter wheat, 12s 6d. Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 58s. Lard, 40s 9d. Cumberland middles, 38s; short ribs, 38s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A pretty general activity now prevails in all the different departments of trade, and transactions for the day are reported very satisfactory. Brown sheetings and shirtings were in fair demand at current rates. Bleached goods are improving in activity, and the market is more settled. Cotton drills were in moderate request for home demand. Cotton flannels are increasing in wants, and fair sales are reported for the day. Wool flannels are active for particular makes. Ticks, stripes and checks in fair request. Woollens gaining in activity and more inquiry is noticed for all grades. Cloths and coatings were in moderate demand, and the market for some makes was fairly active. Fancy cassimeres of desirable styles and fabrics were sought for, and cuttings of certain makes were sold to arrive. Doeskins continue to be well sold up in some favorite makes, while others remain inactive. In the foreign dry goods market the fine and cool weather produces a cheerful feeling. Several large auction sales, to-day, were all well attended. Sales were made at firm prices.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 781 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,397 head, or 141 cars, against 431 cars last week. The run still continues light, and up to noon no stock was reported to arrive. Prices ruled strong at yesterday's advance. Desirable grades in good demand. Texans neglected. All native stock sold. About 1,300 head were disposed of. Sales of 11 Illinois steers, 1,134 to 1,381 lbs, at [illegible]; 192 Missouri, 1,070 to 1,300, at [illegible]; 181 Michigan, 1,001 to 1,113, at [illegible]; 316 Texans, 975 to 1,125, at [illegible]; [illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 4,600, against 9,300 last week. Market opened active at ½c advance on Canada lambs and good quality Western sheep over last week's rates. Sales 974 Michigan, 73 to 95 lbs, [illegible], according to quality; 1,494 Canada lambs, 67 to 72 lbs, at [illegible]; 100 Canada sheep, 107 to 120, at [illegible].

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,300, making the supply for the week thus far 9,200, against 11,000 last week. No sales of any consequence. No desirable hogs in the yards. Good medium-sized hogs in demand at $5.00@5.25 for shipping purposes and local retail trade. Poor grassy Michigan stock, now flooding the market, not wanted at any price. Sale of a small lot of good hogs, averaging 210, at $5.25.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 28.—Cattle—Market dull; arrivals fair; best at $6.25@6.50; stockers, $3.00@4.00; prospects fair.

Sheep—Market firm; arrivals fair; best at $5.50@6.00; medium, $5.00@5.50; common, $4.00@4.50; prospects fair.

Hogs—Market firm for best; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $4.60@4.80; prospects fair.

The Produce Markets.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; double, $5.75; treble, $6.50@8.00; family, $8.25@10.00. Corn dull and lower; mixed, 65c; white, 65@66c. Oats quiet at 38@42c.

HAY—Firm at $27.00@30.00.

BRAN—95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $14.75. Bacon dull at [illegible]. Hams firm; sugar-cured, 17@18c. Lard scarce and firm; choice tierce, [illegible]; keg, 11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to fully fair, 10@10½c. Coffee quiet at 18@19½c.

STERLING—24@24½; sight, 1@¼ premium.

GOLD—113.

COTTON—Sales 28 bales; good ordinary, [illegible]; low middlings, [illegible]; middlings, [illegible]; receipts, 188; stock, 5,946.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90@92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat none here. Corn dull; sales of 15,000 bu No. 2 Western at 51½c. Oats—Old No. 2 held at 37c.

FREIGHTS—Lower; 10½c for corn.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 21¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and higher; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine State, [illegible]; common to good extra, [illegible]; good to choice, [illegible]; white wheat extra, [illegible]; St. Louis, [illegible]. Rye flour in fair demand and steady at [illegible]. Corn meal in good demand; Western, [illegible]. Wheat higher; receipts, 46,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern spring, $1.50; soft new winter red Western, [illegible]; dry do, [illegible]; new amber Western, [illegible]. Rye quiet. Barley quiet; new Western, 72c. Malt unchanged. Corn a shade easier; receipts, 214,160 bu; steamer Western mixed, [illegible]; sail, do, [illegible]; yellow, do, [illegible]. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, [illegible] bu; Western, [illegible]; Ohio, [illegible]; new Western, [illegible].

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 24@25c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 40@60c for the crop of 1871; [illegible] for 1870.

LEATHER—Quiet at [illegible]; Orinoco, [illegible].

WOOL—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, [illegible]. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, [illegible]; Cuba, [illegible]. Molasses quiet. Rice dull at [illegible].

TURPENTINE—Quiet at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $14.00@14.10; prime mess, $12.50@13.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 11@14c; shoulders, 7c; middles active and firm. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Steady at 11@13¼c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and a shade firmer at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very weak; extra, [illegible]. Wheat firm, but not higher; red Western at [illegible]. Rye unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow, [illegible]; mixed Western, [illegible]. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, but not higher.

WHISKEY—94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; Western superfine, [illegible]; extras, [illegible]. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firmer; mixed Western, [illegible]. Oats firm; mixed Western, 40c; white, 41@43c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $14.00. Bulk meats and bacon steady and unchanged. Hams, 17@18c. Lard dull at 9c for Western.

BUTTER—Steady; choice, 20@23c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and higher; new No. 1 red winter, $1.67; old No. 1 Milwaukee to arrive, $1.50. Corn unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.72; No. 1, $1.63; amber, $1.44. Corn steady at 45c. Oats in good demand at 30c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.24½; No. 2, $1.20½. Corn firm; No. 2, 39c. Oats firm; No. 2, 27c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 58c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 11c; Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 89,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 137,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; low middlings 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn scarce and firm; nominally 80@85c. Oats quiet, at 55c.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

BRAN—Dull and lower at $16.00.

PROVISIONS—[illegible] weak; shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 11½c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; super, $5.00@5.50; choice family, $7.75@8.25.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Mess pork, $14.00. Bacon, shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 11½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat 2@3c higher; in good demand; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.82; No. 2 do, $1.68; amber Michigan, $1.48; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.72; No. 1 red, $1.64; No. 2 do, [illegible]; old, $1.59; No. 3, [illegible]. Corn a shade better; high mixed, [illegible]; low mixed, 45c; yellow, 47c; white, 49c; no grade, [illegible]. Oats quiet; No. 1, 30c; old, 34c; No. 2, old, 33c; Michigan, 31c; old do, 34½c; rejected, 24@25c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 3@3½c; Oswego, 10@11c; Kingston, 10@10½c; Ogdensburgh, 12@12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—In fair demand; No. 2 red winter, $1.61. Corn dull and a shade lower; nominally low mixed, 48c. Oats in fair demand and higher; new No. 1 State, 34c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—TOBACCO—Firm and unchanged; sales 148 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Easy. Mess pork held at $14.00. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10@10¼c; clear sides, 11@11½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 10¼c, loose. Sugar cured hams, 16@17c. Lard, 9¼@9½c for tierces; kegs, 10@10½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; in light demand. Wheat firm; No. 3 spring, $1.38; No. 2 red winter, $1.70. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 36c. Oats dull; No. 2, 24c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring, 61c, delivered. Rye dull; No. 2, 51c.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 89@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; order lots, $14.75@15.00. Bulk meats firm; boxed shoulders, 6½c, seller January. Bacon firmer and better for clear sides; jobbing lots shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 11c; clear, 11¼@11½c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at 4½@5c.

CATTLE—Quiet at 4½@5c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $6.75@7.00. Wheat firm; dry red, $1.45@1.50; white, $1.50@1.55. Corn steady at [illegible]. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; old, [illegible]; new, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.75@14.00. Lard held firm; kettle, [illegible] freely bid; held at 9c; steam nominal at 8½c; summer sales held at [illegible]. Bulk meats less active, but held firmly. Bacon in fair demand and firm; stock light; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear sides, 11c. Sugar-cured hams firm; winter, [illegible].

HOGS—Firm, at [illegible].

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 90c.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 28.—River—Arrived—Canal boat Essex, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Stmr Shoo Fly, towing canal boats Cataract and Gold Hunter, light, for Hennepin. [illegible] corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Gold Hunter, light, for Hennepin. Eight feet nine inches of water in the meter sill of lock 15, having risen 4½ inches since yesterday's report.

The heaviest fall of rain of the season occurred last night.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Large Joist for Sale.

3x12 14 feet long.
3x12 16 feet long.
3x12 18 feet long.
3x12 22 feet long.
3x12 18 feet long.
3x14 14 feet long.
3x14 16 feet long.
3x14 18 feet long.
3x14 24 feet long.
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ALSO, 10x12 and 12x12.
SHORT AND LONG "TIMBERS."

Apply at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S Lumber Yard, Laflin-st. south of Twenty-second-st., or at Office and Mill, 41 to 61 West Van Buren-st., Chicago.

SALT.

SALT!

Saginaw Fine, Onondaga Fine, Coarse, and Dairy.

We have now fall stocks, and can fill orders without delay. HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 217 Michigan-av., opp Tremont House.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES

At Dexter Park, To-day,
IF IT DOES NOT RAIN.

L. W. WALLACE,

Office, No. 5 Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill., General Commission Merchant and Receiver of Grain and Produce. Liberal advances made on shipments. Prompt returns and satisfaction guaranteed.

SHIRTS WILSON BROS.,

113 Wabash-av. and 15 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH E. PURDY, 33 and 35 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1842.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh in the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For sale by all druggists.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 9 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF Fractional Currency TO EXCHANGE FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT Tribune Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

WOOD & BEMIS .... Lessees and Managers.

TO-NIGHT, And Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, a Grand Bill, New, Neat, and Novel.

Miss ELLA CHAPMAN. Miss MARTHA WREN. Miss CARRIE AVERY. JAMES COLLINS. WARREN SISTERS. LESLIE BROTHERS. BOBBY NEWCOMB. D. L. MORRIS. FRENCH TWIN-SISTERS. Miss MAGGIE GRAY. HARRY G. RICHMOND. HARRY D. GUION. FRANK E. WILSON. SIGNOR CAPPOLO.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE! Sixteen beautiful young ladies, led by the graceful and accomplished premiere danseuse, Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, who, with SIGNOR DAVID COSTA, Miss SOPHIA REMMELSBERG and Miss SUSIE SUMMERFIELD, will appear in two grand ballets. The performance will conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza, entitled A FAIRY REVEL. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

THE GREAT FRENCH DRAMA.

47 "ARTICLE 47," 47 TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

PRICES OF SEATS—$1, 75c, and 50c, according to location. Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge. The Grand Chandelier will be lighted at 7:45, when the performance commences. Matinee every Saturday at 1:30.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.

A Perfect Ovation! Shouts of Applause! People Turned Away! The Cry of Standing Room Only Before 8 O'Clock.

POPULAR PRICES. DRESS CIRCLE only .... 50 cents. FAMILY CIRCLE only .... 25 cents. Go early to secure seats. Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON AS CORA, in "ARTICLE 47," Wednesday, Thursday, and Wednesday Matinee. Friday, BENEFIT OF MISS DARGON, when she will appear in her great part of MEG MERILLES, to be repeated Saturday Matinee and Night.

AUCTION SALES.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

By Elison & Foster,

At their new and spacious stores, NOS. 85 AND 87 MARKET-ST., Next door north of Field, Leiter & Co. Will sell, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 9½ o'clock, ELEGANT PARLOR & CHAMBER SETS, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Tables, Desks, &c. Also, a large and desirable lot of Second-hand Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Cutlery, Carpets, Stoves, &c. Also, Mirrors, Plated Ware, New Carpets, New Spring Beds, Show Cases, &c. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

The largest and best assortment of household furniture ever offered at auction. Parlor Suits in Brocatelle, Green Terry, Hair Cloth, Stripe Terry, French Repps.

CHAMBER SETS. Marble-top Dressing Case, Wood-top Dressing Case.

COTTAGE FANCY SETS. Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Book Cases, Sideboards, Hall Racks, Bedsteads, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, W. S. Bureaus, Camp Chairs, Office and Parlor Desks, Chairs and Rockers of every description, show cases, Mirrors. 50 pieces English Brussels Carpet. 50 pieces Wool Carpet. 50 pairs Gilt Window Shades. 75 Velvet and Brussels Rugs. 100 packages Glassware, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE, Auctioneer.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

Auctioneers for the sale of GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND Real Estate, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Between Washington and Madison-sts.

SALE OF DRY GOODS, Clothing, Shirts, and Drawers, Suspenders, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Towelling, Diaper Linen, Damask, Yankee Notions, &c., on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HORACE REED & CO.,

General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers, [illegible] State-st.

Will offer at auction this morning at 10 o'clock at store [illegible] State-st., a very large and desirable lot of real estate, improved and unimproved. For particulars see Real Estate column. This sale is well worth the attention of all seeking investments.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 150 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall through Jefferson to Texarkana, 85 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near [illegible], 180 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, [illegible] miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile, the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the [illegible] miles west of Longview.

Address until September 25, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas. G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 72 Market-st. JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati. JAMES E. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and reinterment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park. E. F. CULVER, President. E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 24, 1872.

NOTICE Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Ill., Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon. RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres. JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

OBERNDORF & NEWGASS

Have just opened their new brick Boarding and Sale Stable, Nos. 17 and 19 North Morgan-st., and can accommodate 100 horses. Will keep on hand, at all times, a large assortment of country horses for sale, keeping constantly employed six of the best horsemen to buy in the country.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Light, Simmen & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DEWITT C. LIGHT. JOHN SIMMEN. Chicago, Aug. 24, 1872.

The business of the above firm will be carried on by the undersigned under the firm name of Laubach, Hitzler & Simmen, Who will collect the bills receivable and pay the liabilities. OWEN LAUBACH. ROBERT HITZLER. JOHN SIMMEN.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of S. S. Williamson & Co., and doing business at 71 Franklin-st., Chicago, is this day dissolved. August 28, 1872.

THE TURF.

SUMMER MEETING AT DEXTER PARK,

Aug. 29, 30, 31, and Sept. 2.

ENTRIES:

FIRST DAY.

No. 1—Purse $1,500.

For horses that have not trotted better than 2:40, mile heats, best three in five; $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth.

[illegible], b g John B. T. C. Wilbur, blk g Edgar. W. Patrick, s g Kimball. N. J. Coleman, b g Mambrino Pilot. E. Robbins, b m Ida. L. Glenn, b g H. B. Foley. W. W. Hamilton, b g Lurcher.

No. 2—Purse $2,500.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $1,250 to first; $600 to second; $400 to third; $250 to fourth. Bashaw, Jr., eligible to this purse.

Graves & Loomis, b g Chicago. W. J. Dickson, b s Pilot Temple. A. F. Fawcett, g s Bashaw, Jr. G. A. Hickok, g s Elmo. T. J. Smith, b m Flora Belle.

No. 3—Running—$600.

Seven-eighths of a mile three in five. $400 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third.

T. G. Simpson, ch colt, Barebones. W. Patrick, b filly, Lady Fairfield. R. & J. Bowett, b g Illinois. J. Demass, g c [illegible]. S. M. Reynolds, b s Nick Baker.

SECOND DAY.

No. 4—Purse $1,000.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:45. $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth.

D. Small, b g Whitcomb. Geo. Clarkson, s m Lady Lawrence. M. C. Wilbur, b g Vaughan. W. Patrick, [illegible]. J. Freeman, b g Hope. J. F. Fawcett, b m Hattie Ward. D. A. Corey, c g Charley.

No. 5—Purse $1,500.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:38. $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth.

H. H. Yates, b m Kate Hazard. W. Patrick, s g Kimball. J. Fredmore, blk g Ed. Sulay. A. H. Buck, b m Hattie. N. J. Coleman, blk m Kate. J. F. Fawcett, b m Ellen Davis. G. A. Hickok, b m Greenwich Maid. W. C. Bryant, b g Gold Dust.

No. 6—Running—$600.

[illegible] $400 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third.

J. C. Gray, [illegible]. T. G. Simpson, b m Barebones. W. Patrick, b m Fanny Brown. W. Patrick, b m Regent. W. Patrick, b f Easter. R. and J. Bowett, b m Belle Aiken. J. Demass, b g Prediction. S. M. Reynolds, b f Venus.

THIRD DAY.

No. 7—Purse $1,000.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $500 to first; $250 to second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth.

Henry McNulty, s g Shoo Fly. T. P. Roach, b g John H. M. C. Wilbur, blk g Edgar. W. Patrick, s g Kimball. N. J. Coleman, b g Mambrino Pilot. E. Robbins, b m Ida. E. D. Reed, Chance. W. W. Hamilton, b g Lurcher.

No. 8—Purse $2,000.

For horses that have never trotted better than 2:29; $1,000 to first; $500 to second; $300 to third; $200 to fourth.

T. P. Roach, b g Pat Ring. G. A. Hickok, b g [illegible]. T. J. Smith, b m Flora Belle. W. S. Frazier, b g Bro. Jonathan.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 9—Purse $3,500.

Free to all. $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $500 to third.

W. T. Dixon's b s Pilot Temple. Graves & Loomis, b g Chicago. R. S. Brown, b g Bro Jonathan. T. P. Roach, b g Pat Ring. A. F. Fawcett, g s Bashaw, Jr. Budd Doble, b g Jay Gould. G. A. Hickok, g s Elmo. W. Patrick, b m Flora Belle.

No. 10—Running—$600.

Seven-eighths of a mile and repeat. $400 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third.

J. C. Gray, [illegible]. T. G. Simpson, [illegible]. W. Patrick, b f Lady Fairfield. W. Patrick, b f Easter. R. and J. Bowett, b m Belle Aiken. J. Demass, b g Prediction. S. M. Reynolds, b s Nick Baker.

Horses will start PROMPTLY at 2 o'clock. Cars leave Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne Depot every afternoon for the races. State street cars will run direct to the track every ten minutes. Pools sold every evening preceding the races at the Sherman House. W. T. WIGHTMAN, Sec. A. S. GAGE, Treas.

EDUCATIONAL.

Dyhrenfurth College,

CLEMENT & SAYERS' BLOCK, Nos. 284 & 286 Milwaukee-av., Established, 1858. Incorporated, 1866.

The vacation of the above institution closes with the present month; and on Monday, Sept. 2, it will be reopened in its new building, the halls of which have been thoroughly and elegantly fitted up. The College embraces, first, a Boy's School, consisting of a Primary Department, an Elementary Department, a [illegible]. In the High School students are prepared for entering the universities, or, by a recent addition to the course of study, the Polytechnic Institutes of Germany or Europe. To the course of languages, the Scandinavian has been added. Office, until the close of the present week, at 119 West Randolph-st.; afterward at the College. J. DYHRENFURTH, Prest.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough Courses in Civil Engineering, [illegible], the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and social habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Fruslng, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Prest P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Very Rev. W. COREY, S.S.C., Prest., Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

413 WEST TWELFTH-ST., CHICAGO, Ill. Studies in this Institution will be resumed Monday, Sept. 2. Tuition per session of ten months, $60. For catalogue or information apply to Rev. [illegible] S. VERDIN, S.J., Vice President.

Misses E. and E. Grant's Boarding and Day School,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. Will reopen September 16, at 74 Grant-place, near Lincoln Park, Chicago. For circulars apply as above.

Dearborn Seminary, 985 Wabash-av.

The seventeenth year of this School opens Monday, Sept. 16. For catalogues address the Principal, Z. GROVER.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogues apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway. BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square. B. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing full particulars, address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SPIRITUALISM.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS,

341 West Madison-st.

Having made arrangements with Miss Van Want, who possesses most wonderful powers as Clairvoyant, Healing and Developing Medium, also several other first class mediums, combining every and all phases of mediumship, spiritualists and all fair investigators are invited to favor us with a call. Circles and Seances, as per special notice. Special attention will be given to developing mediums at their rooms. There are thousands of mediums throughout the land who only lack development; to all such I would say give me a call [illegible]. Full directions for self-development will be sent to any address on the receipt of one dollar and one three cent stamp. All first-class mediums are invited to favor us with a call. The rooms are large and convenient, and reasonable arrangements will be made with mediums who desire to hold forth with us. Rooms and board by the day or week. All communications may be addressed to J. E. HOYT, Chicago Spirit Rooms, 341 West Madison-st., second floor.

REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE CITY REAL ESTATE.

To Builders and Capitalists.

FOR SALE.

Choice site for stores or boarding house buildings. Terms favorable to party ready to close at once. WM. H. PARK, Probate Trustee, 187 West Randolph-st.

HOTELS.

KUHN'S EUROPEAN HOTEL,

145, 147 & 149 DEARBORN-ST., Near Madison, and McVicker's Theatre. AND WAGNER & KUHN'S Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, In connection with the hotel.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

[illegible] tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. [illegible]

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upwards. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. Java [illegible] Aug. 28; China [illegible] Sept. 4; Russia [illegible] Sept. 11. From New York. Calabria [illegible]; Algeria [illegible] Sept. 18.

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin passage, [illegible]. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths secured. Steerage Passage, [illegible].

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise from Europe [illegible] Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Line. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships. Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust [illegible] of Athens County, Ohio, [illegible] Anthony W. Smith and his wife, [illegible] Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] D. Towle, Octavius [illegible] payable to the order of David Barber [illegible] Hocking Valley coal region, [illegible] of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad [illegible] July 12, 1872. RODOLPHE DE STEIGUER.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago & Alton Railroad. [illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route. [illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. [illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroad. [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.

The local money market was rather less active to-day, but steady. A considerable diminution in the demand for money from the grain-raising districts has been noticed for the past day or two, and the orders were especially light to-day. Local borrowers were out in fair numbers, and the demand for money was good from merchants who are providing for payments on their Fall stocks of goods. Rates of interest are steady at 10 per cent per annum.

There is no doubt, however, that the local market is gradually working closer, though the banks are just now more largely supplied with current funds than heretofore, owing to the recent liberal receipts of currency from the East. The anticipation of a voluminous Autumn trade in the great staples of wholesale activity, and the knowledge that an immense crop has to be moved, is causing many of our bankers to discriminate quite closely in loans, and many of them refuse to favor any but short date paper.

Eastern exchange was less active at yesterday's rates. Sales were reported between banks at 75c per $1,000 discount, and some holders would not sell at a greater discount than 50c. Counter rates were quoted at par selling, and buying at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon: [illegible]

The cotton movement last week, as compared with the preceding week, shows an increase in receipts and a decrease in exports. The receipts at all ports for the week were 3,298 bales, against 2,472 bales last week, 1,178 bales the previous week, and 3,317 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since Sept. 1, 1871, are 2,716,006 bales, against 4,002,461 bales for the corresponding period the previous year, showing a decrease since Sept. 1, 1871, of 1,285,765 bales. The exports from all ports for the week were 5,550 bales, against 14,388 bales for the same time last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,904,439 bales, against 3,153,538 bales for the same time last year. The stocks at all the ports [illegible] bales, against 105,839 bales for the same time last year. The stocks at the interior towns are 4,077 bales, against 13,970 last year.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool is [illegible] bales, against 604,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 19,000 bales, against 58,000 [illegible] last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 384,000 [illegible]. The weather at the South has been generally favorable during the week, although considerable rain has fallen in some sections. Complaints are now of a general character of rust, shedding of bolls, and army worm.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: [illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Money easy at [illegible]. Sterling dull and heavy [illegible]. Gold strong and gradually advanced [illegible]. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $221,000. Governments strong [illegible] and advanced [illegible] per cent, in sympathy with gold. The Treasury bought one million [illegible] and paid for them in [illegible] tenders. State bonds closed [illegible] and steady. Stocks firmer, with [illegible] dealings. [illegible]

GOVERNMENTS. [illegible]

STATE BONDS. [illegible]

STOCKS. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Wednesday, Aug. 28.

CITY PROPERTY. [illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS. [illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. [illegible]

HOTELS.

KUHN'S
EUROPEAN HOTEL,
145, 147 & 149 HARRISON-ST.,
Near Madison, and Metropolitan Theatre.
AND
WAGNER & KUHN'S
Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant,
In connection with the Hotel.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line
NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—Now on
full-powered steamships of the old,
largest in the world.
CELTIC, ADRIATIC, BALTIC, REPUBLIC
ATLANTIC, BELGIC, GERMANIC, CEDRIC
Sailing from New York as follows: Celtic, Wednesday, Sept. 4; Republic, Saturday, Sept. 7; Germanic, Wednesday, Sept. 11; Atlantic, Saturday, Sept. 14; Baltic, Wednesday, Sept. 18; Belgic, Saturday, Sept. 21; Adriatic, Wednesday, Sept. 25; Celtic, Saturday, Sept. 28; Republic, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes), unsurpassed for elegance, safety, speed, and comfort. Staterooms, mid-ship saloons, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in the after part of the steamers, where the motion is least perceptible. Stewardesses accompany lady passengers. Experienced surgeons carried. Rates of passage as low as first-class lines with inferior accommodations. Through tickets to all points in Great Britain and the Continent. Drafts for any amount issued at low rates. Prepaid certificates from the above ports for passengers booked to or from the old country can obtain steerage tickets at moderate rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New York.
J. H. MITCHELL, Manager.
Or to the White Star Line Agents, 10 Exchange-pl., Chicago.
A. LAGERHOLM, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN,
AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York
Java.....Aug. 31 | Parthia.....Aug. 31
Russia.....Sept. 7 | Abyssinia.....Sept. 7
And from Boston every Thursday.
Cabin Passage, $100 and $80, according to location.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans and further information can be had from the Company's Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on all the Banks of Great Britain and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.
Take Shore & Michigan Southern Railway cars.
General Western Agent, 77 South Market-st., Chicago.

Transpontine's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying passengers and cargo at the lowest rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For passage apply to JENKINS, LEVIS, CARTER & DEARE, 2 Bridewell-place, London; DONALD MACKAY, Montreal, and for passage to W. J. WYSONG, 14 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by James Mason, dated April 1, 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Athens County, Ohio, and at page 18, of liber 58, of said county, conveying the following described property, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, and default having been made in said payment, and the whole amount of the principal and interest of said notes having become due, I, Anthony W. Smith, as assignee of said deed of trust, by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, and at the request of Samuel D. Towle and his wife, Kate M. Towle, (who is the owner of said notes), will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, on Monday, the 23d day of September, 1872, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described property, situate in the County of Athens, and State of Ohio, to wit: Lot No. 4, in Block No. 1, containing one (1) acre, more or less, in the village of Athens, Ohio, as the same is numbered and designated on the recorded plat of said village, reference to which is hereby made. The above lands are situate in the corporation of the village of Athens, and on the north side of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and on the canal reserve on the land and were conveyed and sold to said James Mason by Samuel D. Towle and his wife, Kate M. Towle, by deed dated April 1, 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Athens County, Ohio, on the 18th day of July, 1871.
ANTHONY W. SMITH,
July 15, 1872. Assignee of Record.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., and Wells-st. and Kinzie-st. Ticket Offices—No. 63 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot. Ticket office in Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:30 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m

Chicago & Alton Railroad.
Depot, corner of Lake and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices—No. 62 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Passenger depot, at P. C. & S. L. depot, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices—At P. C. & S. L. depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts., and at Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and Pacific Hotel. Ticket Offices—No. 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and Pacific Hotel. Ticket Offices—No. 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and Pacific Hotel. Ticket Offices—No. 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and Pacific Hotel. Ticket Offices—No. 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Cairo Mail	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Cairo Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	8:30 a m	12:00 m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	2:00 p m	5:30 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
‡ Mondays excepted. ¶ Saturday evening only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices—No. 63 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Lincoln Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Omaha and Lincoln Night Ex.	9:00 p m	6:45 a m
Leavenworth Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Depot corner of Harrison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices—No. 63 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m
Atlantic Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Atlantic Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m
Grand Trunk Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m

† Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.
¶ Saturday evening only. * Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices—No. 63 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
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Night Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m

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Depot foot of Lake-st. and Pacific Hotel. Ticket Offices—No. 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, and Depot.

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St. Louis Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Cairo Mail	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Cairo Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	9:00 a m	3:30 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	9:00 p m	6:45 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	8:30 a m	12:00 m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	2:00 p m	5:30 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
‡ Mondays excepted. ¶ Saturday evening only.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Wednesday, Aug. 28.

CITY PROPERTY.

Catherine st, e of, and near Lalla st, e f, 24 ft to alley; dated May 16; consideration, $1,000.

Thirty-fifth st, s of, and near Oak st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $900.

Lot 63, in Block 3, of Walker's Block 3, of s w ¼ Sec. 30, 39, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $450.

Lot 55, in same, dated July 31; consideration, $425.

Lot 61, in same, dated July 31; consideration, $425.

Lot 11, in Block "E," of Wright's s w ¼, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $800.

Arnold st, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $1,500.

State st, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts w f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 9 of Chapman's Lots 35 and 36, in Block 5, of Graves's s ½ Sec 24, 39, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Jefferson st, e of Sixteenth st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $6,000.

Thirty-seventh st, s of, and near Oak st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $1,075.

Thirty-seventh st, bet Vincennes and Stanton aves, e f, 48x90 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $1,000.

Fifth st, s of and near Van Buren st, e f, 20x100 ft, dated May 15; consideration, $1,000.

Indiana av, s of 25 ft of Thirtieth st, w f, 24x170 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 1, in Block 15, in D. & Lee's Addition, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $600.

Clayton st, s of 25 ft of Lincoln st, n f, 50x136½ ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,400.

West Twentieth st, s e corner of Lincoln st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 10, in Block 13, of Harding's s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 13, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $700.

Lot 4, in Block 1, of Wright's Addition to Sec 21, 39, 13, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $700.

Lot 40, in Block 1, of Wright's 4 Block 16, Shelden's Addition, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $300.

Lot 39, in same, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $300.

Lot 41, in same, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $300.

Lot 37, in same, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $300.

Lot 38, in Campbell's Block 9, of Morris' s w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 10, 39, 14, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $300.

Lot 39, of Lot 3, in Block 13, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Michigan av, 25 ft south of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 50x114 ft 10 in, with lot 31 on Wabash av, south of entry lineto, dated Sept. 4, 1871; consideration, $6,000.

Between lot, bet Taylor and Polk sts, w f, 50x160 ft, dated July 30; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 13 in Hully's Block 2, in Sec 23, 39, 14, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $650.

West Monroe st, 19 ft east of Clinton st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,000.

West Madison st, s w cor Peoria st, s f, 22x100 ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $21,000.

Lot 1, in Block 1, of Wright's, dated July 25; consideration, $6,800.

Marshfield av, 132 ft north of Van Buren st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,200.

Burnside st, s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 1, in Block 1, of Wright's, bet Sec 21 and 22, 39, 14, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 2, in same, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 3, in same, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 4, in same, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 5, in same, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot

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Thursday Morning, August 29, 1872.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:

Aug. 29, at Mound City.
Aug. 30, at Metropolis.
Aug. 31, at Golconda.
Sept. 4, at DuQuoin.
Sept. 6, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

Judge J. D. Caton.

Judge Caton will address the people at the following times and places:

Quincy, Aug. 29.
Galesburg, Aug. 30.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Vienna, Johnson County, Sept. 5.
Metropolis, Massac County, Sept. 6.
Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 12.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 12.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield will speak as follows:

Lincoln, Thursday, Aug. 29, night.
Springfield, Friday, Aug. 30, night.
Alton, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.
Vandalia, Monday, Sept. 2, night.
Decatur, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Champaign City, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.
Kankakee, Thursday, Sept. 5, night.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:

Mattoon, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock.
Champaign, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.
Clinton, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock.
Winona, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock.
Sterling, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock.
Rockford, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

There is a concerted effort, on the part of the Grant papers in all parts of the country, to arrest the progress of the Liberal party by representing that it is "on the decline." This announcement is made simultaneously in all parts of the country, as though it were done by orders from some central authority. It will, of course, be followed by the collection and publication of all these statements together, as an evidence of the general sentiment.

The fact is, that, wonderful as has been the growth of the Liberal party, it is increasing more and more every day. The expedients that have been adopted to arrest it have but aided to promote it. The denunciation of Sumner and of Schurz were answered promptly by a large exodus of indignant Republicans to the Liberal party. The attempt to induce the Democratic party to nominate an opposing candidate at Baltimore served to secure the nomination of Greeley by a unanimity unprecedented since the days of Jackson. The next proceeding was to organize the unsatisfied Bourbon element in opposition to Greeley. Mr. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, Colonel Mosby and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and the Chicago *Times* have responded to this appeal of the Grant politicians. They propose to hold a Convention in Louisville next week, and upon the success of that Convention now depend the hopes of the friends of Grant. This small squad of desperate factionists, representing that portion of the old Rebel party which refuses to be reconciled to the results of the war, joins hands with the equally unreconcilable portion of the Republicans in an effort to re-elect Grant. The people of the United States want the war closed. They endured four years' bloodshed to free the slaves, and have had seven years of legislation to make him the equal of the white man. It is time for peace. The effort to Africanize ten States by making the negroes therein the superior race, masters and rulers over the whites, has been upheld and supported by Federal patronage and bayonets long enough. The people have taken the uneducated and inexperienced slaves, and made them politically the equals of the white man in all parts of the country; they have placed in the Constitution irrepealable guarantees of his civil and political rights, and have armed him with the ballot. Is not that enough?

The country is tired of military rule and arbitrary power, under which the whole Civil Service is made an instrument of the Executive. The Government, in its civil administration, is tainted with corruption. Cabinet officers plunder the Treasury by warrants for old claims like those of Chorpenning and Secor. Seats in the United States Senate are bought with money. The number of Senators who now hold seats in the body by purchase is so large that it is impossible to get a fair investigation. The Executive is no longer a responsible officer. He has delegated to his followers absolute power in their respective States; these men,—as Chandler, in Michigan, Cameron in Pennsylvania, Morton in Indiana, Pomeroy in Kansas, Kellogg in Louisiana, and Murphy in New York,—rule these provinces after the manner of Oriental satraps.

To assume that the Reform movement is on the decline, is to assume that the people have lost their intelligence, their desire for honest Government, and their hatred of corruption. Instead of the Reform movement being on the decline, it was never so promising as now. The battle against 60,000 office-holders, with the National Treasury to draw upon, is, of course, a severe one. But a contest with fraud, once earnestly begun, can never fail of final success.

GRANT AND GREELEY AS FINANCIERS.

Day by day the Liberal party is gaining votes. Our meetings are largely attended. Our speakers are enthusiastic, confident, and hard at work. The charges against the Administration relative to the Chorpenning and Secor frauds, and the New York and New Orleans Custom House knaveries, have not been refuted and scarcely denied. Wendell Phillips concedes that Grant's Cabinet, and San Domingo policy, and nepotism, etc., are blunders, and that many of his other follies are equally transparent, but says, "I foresaw all this." Ex-Attorney General Hoar says:

> The President, as he himself so modestly stated, has made some mistakes; and the action of Congress does not always come up to the highest standard of statesmanship. For my own part, I did not like the San Domingo project, and was glad when the President so frankly and gracefully gave it up. I think the loss of Governor Cox to the Cabinet a great misfortune to the Administration and to the country. Our irredeemable currency I consider a discredit and a scandal, and am utterly opposed to the office jobbing which so many Senators and Representatives on both sides of politics have been so long practising. I think our Revenue system, though somewhat improved, needs much more improvement, and that bargains between private interests have too much influence in legislation. But what of it?

These admissions are the gaps which our weapons are making in the armor of our adversaries. They cover points of administration for which President Grant is personally responsible. The refuge of the Grant party is to fall back on financial merits, with which Grant has nothing whatever to do. Thus the New York *Herald*, on its last Grant day, said:

> Conceding that the President has committed grave blunders since the commencement of his term of office, there yet remain the facts that our National debt has decreased at a wonderful rate of speed, that the country is at peace, and that the people generally are prosperous.

Who can pretend that Grant has had anything to do with these three facts? We are at peace with foreign countries because we have had no cause for war. Our National debt has decreased because Congress has laid certain taxes designed by that body to raise a definite sum, and the people have paid the taxes. The President has not made a single suggestion concerning taxation which has been adopted. The prosperity of Grant has been owing to the people, but the prosperity of the people has been in no degree owing to Grant. And yet the *Herald* says:

> These are hard points to get over, and it is no wonder that the moneyed men of the country are reflecting upon them earnestly, especially when the Presidential candidate who proposes to succeed the present Administration does not possess the reputation of a safe, cautious, and practical financier.

What is there unsafe, incautious, or unpractical in Horace Greeley as a financier, whether we regard his private business or his public views? Compare, first, their private business. Grant, educated an Engineer at the cost of the Nation, sank gradually, after his resignation from the army, to the position of a clerk in a leather store at a salary of $600 a year. Does this indicate financial ability? During the same period, Horace Greeley, self-educated and entering into competition with the best minds in the first city in the country, founded and built up the leading journal of the country,—a journal worth from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 in money, and which might have been worth much more than that sum had it chosen to cater to a depraved public opinion instead of so often persistently steering in the teeth of public opinion, for policies which the average American swell-mob would not indorse for years. Mr. Greeley has never, so far as we know, attempted to make money by speculation, because he has persistently set his face in favor of the policy of earning money rather than obtaining it by sharp practice. But he has squarely earned, and that, too, at the most difficult occupations, a fortune of upwards of a quarter of a million dollars. He never has stood indebted to friends or family for a dollar of aid since his apprenticeship. His history of the American Conflict alone netted him, we are informed, about $120,000, because of its prodigious sale. Do these facts indicate a lack of financial ability? Unless we greatly mistake, Mr. Greeley will be the wealthiest President ever elected, and every dime of his fortune results from his own safe, cautious, and practical financiering.

Now, as to the financial views of the two men: General Grant once sent a message to Congress, in which he declared that it was difficult for him to see how the National debt could be paid unless we should annex San Domingo,—an island which never could pay its own debt. He has identified himself with the carpet-bag Governments at the South, whose shattered credit tends hourly toward repudiation,—an event which would bring discredit on all American securities, and serious trouble to our entire financial condition. Do these things indicate such marvellous financial ability? If so, when will it be safe to elect any other President?

As for Mr. Greeley's belief in the superiority of specie-payments over suspension, it is shared by every accredited financier and political economist in the country. Secretary Chase is more the author of the views usually put forward as Greeley's on Resumption than Greeley himself. He believes that we might have resumed in 1865, if we had chosen, and that the chief element required is the desire to do so. However this may be, matters little. Boutwell has yielded to Greeley's policy, as to the "gold hoard," so far as to reduce the amount of surplus gold from $100,000,000 to about $40,000,000, in buying up bonds. We stand always willing to meet the Grant party on this question of the finances. It is their last line of intrenchments, but we shall carry it by storm. Let our speakers direct their fire for a week or two at this financial point, and we shall soon dismount the Grant batteries on this point, as we have on those of the moral transgressions of his Administration.

THE DIFFUSION OF CHOLERA.

Mr. Netten Radcliffe, who for some years has been intrusted with the duty of examining all communications which have been presented to the various departments of the English Government with reference to the movements of cholera in foreign countries, has embodied the results of his investigations in a report, which has been deemed of sufficient importance by that Government to be transmitted to other Governments interested in the subject.

The scope of Mr. Radcliffe's investigation has been confined to the transmission of cholera alone. He leaves the question of its essential nature and forms of treatment to the medical profession, where it belongs, and, in his special field of inquiry, has very conclusively demonstrated the fact that cholera, although it may be communicated to healthy people living near the sick, cannot be transmitted across great distances, like the ocean or sparsely-settled tracts of land, without human agency. Upon this point Mr. Radcliffe says:

> The excreta of cholera are distinctly poisonous, and, either through the medium of air or of water, they may transmit the malady to those who swallow or inhale them. But air and water are both oxidizing agents, and both, within a comparatively short time, would render the *excreta* innocuous. A case of cholera, occurring in a crowded city, might spread contagion in all directions; but this contagion would tend to die out as soon as it reached a sparsely-populated or uninhabited district.

As evidence of this statement, Mr. Radcliffe shows that pilgrimage is the universal cause of the spread of cholera in the East, and that, when large tracts of country are ravaged by it, the epidemic stands in direct relation to the passage of caravans, and that, as the disease may remain dormant in the system for some time after a traveller has been infected, he may spread it from place to place before he is aware that he has it himself. Referring to the cholera season of 1866, in England, Mr. Radcliffe traced the disease from its origin in Mecca to Alexandria, from Alexandria to other ports, of which Southampton was one, and thence to London in the person of a traveller, whose *excreta* were mingled with the water supply of a district in which a terrible outbreak of the disease occurred. The Russian epidemic which broke out at Kiev—an inland town more than 300 miles north of Odessa—and spread over the whole Empire, affords another remarkable instance of Mr. Radcliffe's research and the truth of his theory. The cholera had prevailed at Kiev in 1865 and 1866, and the Russian physicians had declared the outbreak of 1869 only a revival of the first with increased severity. This, however, did not satisfy Mr. Radcliffe, and he sought to explain the difficulty by inquiring in what other localities cholera was prevailing at the same time. He found that it had been carried into Persia, through Afghanistan, by pilgrims returning from some great Hindoo fair, and that it was ravaging that country with terrible severity, and that all the previous epidemics in Persia had been followed by outbreaks of the disease in Russia, which, however, had entered Russia and passed along the line of the Volga, then the chief commercial route between the two countries, which would not account for its outbreak at Kiev. He then sought, through the Consular Reports, to see if the commercial route had not been changed, and found that, since 1864, the Persian trade with Russia had been wholly directed by way of Tiflis to Poti, on the Black Sea, and thence to Odessa. The Russian Government has constructed a railroad from Tiflis to Poti. Between Poti and Odessa there is steamer communication, and between Odessa and Kiev there is direct railway communication. Mr. Radcliffe, therefore, contends that some traveller must have brought the infection with him from Persia, and that the disease did not manifest itself until he had reached Kiev,—an hypothesis which is in accordance with the natural laws of the disease, as well as of its transmission.

In view of these facts, the relations of the progress of civilization to the diffusion of cholera present a very important problem for solution. All the great choleraic epidemics have had their inception in Persia or other countries in Asia, where famines periodically prevail, which are among the most fruitful sources of epidemics of every description. In the meantime, both English and Russian engineers are busily pushing a railway system which is to bring Odessa in direct communication with the choleraic centres in Persia and India, and will thus be prepared, not only to transmit the disease itself, but the causes which have naturalized it in those centres. The rapid growth of railway communication, therefore, between Europe and Asia, considered in relation to the transmission of cholera, becomes a question of startling importance to European Governments. The theory of Malthus, that great wars, and epidemics, and terrible natural convulsions are necessary to keep down the population of the world, may be true, but there will be a very general protest against the employment of railroads in this work of decimating mankind beyond their capacities in this direction, growing out of the system itself. The European Governments will, therefore, probably regard this report with all the attention and seriousness it merits, with the view of quarantining passengers and merchandise in some way, so as to make the conveyance of cholera as nearly prohibitory as possible. Our own safety lies in the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations, which, fortunately, is within the province of the authorities. The very probable theory enunciated by Mr. Radcliffe, if further investigation shall confirm its truth, makes the regulation of the transmission of cholera in this country comparatively easy.

AN UNJUST JUDGE.

The disposition, yesterday, of two cases of cruelty to animals, brought before Justice Banyon by Mr. James L. Branson, the Agent of the Humane Society, deserves severe censure, as his (Banyon's) decisions tend to bar any further prosecutions, in the South Division, for these offences. The cases were two in number, and both were of the most aggravated character. In the one case, the owner of a horse, living near the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street, abandoned the animal on Saturday last, and turned him out to die. On Sunday, the poor creature was found somewhere in that vicinity, lying upon the ground, unable to move. Some kind-hearted people, living near by, directed their children to keep the flies from him; but, notwithstanding their efforts, they literally covered him and filled his eyes. A complaint was made to the police, and the owner was notified to remove him, whereupon the owner informed the police sergeant that the horse was dead. The poor creature was allowed to lie there, in this fearful condition, until Monday afternoon, when it died. These facts were clearly proven, and, although they are in direct violation of the statute, the case was dismissed. In the second case, William Stoddard, the driver of one of Russell's omnibuses, on Clark street, was charged with driving an old gray horse which was literally a living skeleton, with an open sore on its shoulder as large as the palm of one's hand, according to the testimony of the veterinary surgeon, and so feeble that it could not be urged into a trot even under the whip. The facts in this case were not even denied by the defence, and yet the case was also dismissed, without a single remark by the Justice.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is engaged in a righteous and humane cause. Without the assistance of the law it is absolutely powerless to act, and the last General Assembly, recognizing the overwhelming importance of its objects, framed a simple but effective statute to aid it in its noble purposes. These extraordinary decisions of Justice Banyon, which set aside both the facts and the law itself, virtually paralyze the efforts of the Society to prevent the abuse of animals, and offer an inducement to every brutal or reckless owner of animals in the South Division to abuse them, with the knowledge that they can do so with impunity. Justice Banyon mistakes the temper of the people of this city if he supposes that they will overlook such outrageous conduct without protest. They are determined that the Society not only shall have their encouragement, but also the aid of the statute, which was framed especially to enable it to carry out its noble purposes. If Justice Banyon, either by virtue of ignorance or improper motive, occupies the Bench only to refuse to execute the laws, it is time that he descended from it, and resumed his old pursuit of green-grocering, for which he is apparently better qualified than he is for the administration of justice. In any event, he should understand, at once and without qualification, that the public will not tolerate such deliberate defiance of the law, and such outrageous mockery of justice.

The recent collapse of the wheat corner is not without its compensations, and seems likely to have the same purifying effects upon the grain business that a thunder-storm has upon the atmosphere. Its first effect was to place such safeguards about warehouse business as to effectually check any more Hugh Maher operations, and restore the confidence in warehousemen which had begun to wane. The reform has now commenced in the Board of Trade, and on Tuesday a committee of the Board met a committee from the Milwaukee Board of Trade, for the consideration of margins with reference to the prevention of any more corners. The result of their deliberations was the adoption of an amendment to the rules now in force with regard to margins, which will be submitted to the Board. They specify that, on all time contracts, buyers shall have the right to demand 10 per cent margins on the contract price, and further security dependent upon the advance above such prices; and that sellers shall also have the right to demand 10 per cent margins on the shipping value, and in addition any difference that may exist between such value and the price of sale. In case of decline in this value, they may also require of buyers additional security to the extent of that decline. It would have made the reform still more complete if they had adopted a provision that the Board would not take cognizance of any operation in which the margins were not so deposited, instead of leaving such deposits optional.

This even-handed dispensation of margins will protect buyer and seller alike, and will demand of any parties who are anxious to corner wheat such cash resources as will effectually bar control of the market, stop the wholesale system of speculation, and make business on the Board safe and legitimate. It will also restore confidence throughout the entire country, especially among Western millers and country shippers. The new rules have not yet been adopted by the whole Board; but we have no doubt that, when formally presented, they will be carried without dissent. In view of these reforms which have commenced on the Board and in the warehouses, the corner was not altogether a catastrophe.

Mr. Richard H. Dana's recent screed, in which he gave vent to his antipathy against Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sumner, and claimed for himself the larger part of the glory attaching to "the dark and trying days" of Abolition, has provoked some replies, which are peculiarly damaging to the claim for glory which he institutes as an offset for services rendered in those days. One of these replies we have already noticed, in which the fact is set forth that, as Mr. Dana received attorney's fees in full for services rendered, while his associates labored gratuitously, his claim was settled at the time, and he cannot at this late day make any further demands. Another correspondent has now unearthed some interesting reminiscences touching Mr. Dana's devotion to the cause of Emancipation, on the score of which he presents such extraordinary claims. As late as Oct. 5, 1863, Mr. Dana made a speech at Cambridge, Mass., in which he publicly denounced the effort to make the war for the restoration of the Union a war also for Universal Emancipation. Upon this point Mr. Dana said:

> Canning deprecated a war of opinion. Burke stood aghast at the spectre of an armed doctrine. In time of peace the doctrinaire is an annoyance. But in time of civil war, when all foundations are broken up, all interests in peril, and men's passions roused to fury, what can be more dangerous to let loose on the community than an armed doctrinaire? He theorizes with bayonets; he dogmatizes in blood.

After this general utterance, Mr. Dana proceeded to dispute the proposition that the Emancipation Proclamation had any power, by its own force, to change the legal status of slaves in the "enemy's territory," and also violently opposed the policy of forcing emancipation on the seceded States as a condition of their readmission into the Union.

In the letter to which we have referred, Mr. Dana says to the colored citizens of Boston and the country generally:

> My brethren of the African race, you should have long memories. Now that you have come to the possession of political power, and a large share of it, claims will be made upon your confidence and gratitude which will not always bear the test of examination.

It is only necessary that Mr. Dana's brethren of the African race should have memories long enough to reach back nine years to determine his value as a counsellor for them.

Our Magnesium Sun.

Considerable interest has been excited in the Northwest by the publication of the discovery, recently made in Italy, by Tacchini and others, that the sun now shows the spectroscopic lines which tell of unusual quantities of magnesium-vapor at his surface. Some of the readers of THE TRIBUNE seem to have inferred that this display is the cause of the recent hot weather; but, apart from the fact that the temperature of the last two or three weeks has been very low in many parts of Europe,—which is fatal to the theory,—there is no good reason to believe it. The burning of magnesium on this earth only produces heat as it combines with oxygen, which does not appear to be present in the sun. But we do know that the magnesium-light is much more powerfully actinic than the solar ray, and the chemical action of the sunbeam is largely due to the presence of magnesium in the sun (Colbert's "Star-Studies," page 115). We have, therefore, in the present unusual magnetic display, a cause of electric and magnetic excitements in the earth's atmosphere, to a much greater extent than ordinary; and here we have probably the key to the recent numerous and magnificent displays of *Aurora Polaris*, and succeeding stormy weather. So far as these changes would result in chemical change, causing a liberation of latent heat, so far might they produce higher temperatures at a few points; but the temperature of the earth as a whole would be undisturbed by the phenomenon noted by Tacchini.

The New York *Evening Post*, after pointing out the certainty of the defeat of the Louisville nominees, says of the Bourbons:

> But one thing is evident: These men are in earnest, and they believe that the maintenance of their organization is worth more to them than the victory of Greeley would be the defeat of all true Democratic principles; and that, in laboring to defeat him, they simply promote the integrity of parties, and rebuke "trading" in politics.

When Satan rebukes sin, the Louisville Convention can "rebuke trading in politics." No doubt, honest men will attend it, but they will not be its leaders. The *Post* is horrified at the character of some of the supporters of Liberalism. What does it think of Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky?—W. C. Moreau, of Indiana?—and W. H. Peckham, of Kansas? It may never have heard of these men. Very few people had, before they entered into their alliance with Grant, and got gratuitous advertising from the Grant press. If the *Post* did know of them, it would cease its sadly-mistaken puffs of the fraud in which they are engaged. Its statement, that the "movement is known to have much strength" in Illinois, is ludicrous. Bourbonism in this State is so dead that not even the touch of money can galvanize it into life.

The *Woman's Journal* has an undoubted right to support Grant, or Mrs. Woodhull, or any other of the leaders it has revered. It has no right, however, to support either by such a lie as this:

> Better, in his [Greeley's] estimation, for a woman to work for 50 cents a day, sewing in some hot garret or dark cellar, than to handle money in the handsome Treasury rooms at Washington at $1,200 or $1,800 a year. Better that some man should get this $1,200, and buy the virtue of the woman who failed to keep herself alive on 50 cents a day, than to have placed that woman in a position to honestly earn her own support. Now, these sentiments of Horace Greeley are no secret. He has avowed them publicly.

Mr. Greeley has never uttered such a foul idea publicly. No man or woman has ever said that he uttered such an idea privately. Let the *Woman's Journal* name such an instance, if it can. Here we have again an example of the scandalous style of argument which the would-be "refiners of politics" resort to so naturally. The passage we have quoted, appearing in a paper edited by men, would have raised a storm of indignation. Appearing in a paper edited by women, it is greeted with contempt, and the sneer: "What more can you expect?" Women are their own worst foes.

The latest addition to the family of worlds revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter brings up the number to 124. Some astronomers are inclined to think that the time consumed in the exploration of the heavens for these little worlds is so much time lost, as one or two more or less make but little difference in the fact, and none in the theory. But the searchers are really making very slow progress. If, as Leverrier supposes, there are not less than 150,000 of these mimic worlds, then, at the rate of 124 in 71 1-2 years (the first was discovered on New Year's Day, 1801), it will require 85,700 years to discover all the members of the host; so that there is room for despatch. We may note that the law of Titius, which was supposed to have been established by the discovery of Ceres, in 1801, was demolished by the discovery of Neptune, nearly half a century later.

Four months before Horace Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati, he gave the following testimony before the Senate Committee on the New York Custom House:

> Q. Allow me to ask you, in the spirit of Civil Service Reform, whether you do not consider that the public service must suffer so long as the personal opinions of individuals are to be allowed to remove them from public employment for party ends?
>
> A. I think it is a very great public misfortune that removals are made, even for party purposes, because one party comes in and another goes out. I think that it is unfortunate for the public. I think it is still more unfortunate when men feel that their tenure of office is insecure, or that they are liable to be turned out because of some little change of influence or power within their party.

This is a manly declaration against that system which Grant has so steadily enforced, of making the tenure of office depend upon political activity. The time at which it was made renders it especially significant.

We have already published many instances of Boutwell's gross extravagance in collecting the internal revenue. The New York *World*, which originally collated them, notes still another. In the Seventh District of North Carolina, the taxes on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and banks, amounted, in 1871, to $18,751.59. To collect these taxes for the fiscal year 1872-'73, the sum of $16,000 has been appropriated. This is over 85 per cent of the revenue. With this corruption fund judiciously used, and with another $225,000 of the people's money put into the hands of United States Marshal Carrow, and with the practice in cheating gained by the August election, the party of Grantism or Carpet-bagism,—synonymous terms at the South,—doubtless hopes to do much in the Old North State next November. It is doomed to disappointment.

The pious curses which the Bishop of Gloucester and other ecclesiastical dignitaries have heaped upon the heads of the English workingmen are recoiling on their authors. The poorer classes are beginning to suspect, and even hate, Church and clergy. At a recent meeting of Oxford laborers, one of them said:

> The persons are the enemies of the workingmen. I should like to see the time when churches should be turned into barns, and parsons into threshing-men.

Such sayings may be laughed at by a denomination that counts its members and its moneys by the million. It is worth remembering, however, that the success of every religion has depended almost wholly upon its acceptance by the poor. The Parisian poor are infidels, and a day's fight in the streets dethrones God in all the churches.

The Rhode Island Republican Committee pretends to believe that Greeley as President would reproduce the "terrible atrocities" of Buchanan's rule with "double-distilled intensification," and would force the people to "relinquish the great principles and heartfelt convictions which cost you thousands of millions of dollars, hundreds of thousands of your most precious jewels, and rivers of blood." After this display of demagogism and blatant calumniation, the Committee says that the Liberals are "seditious demagogues, blatant, egotistic calumniators, and renegades." There is no mistaking the authorship of this ponderous bosh. It must be from the same pen that daily fills the columns of the Providence *Journal* with platitudinous nonsense.

In obedience to huge posters, announcing a Bourbon meeting in Lebanon, Boone County, Ind., three Democrats, preceded by a brass band, marched through the streets of that town, and met in a commodious hall. Somewhat discouraged by the lack of attendance, the three adjourned without even passing a resolution. Since that day, several prominent Grantites of Boone County have been sued by the printer, the band, and the hall-owner, who furnished the posters, the music, and the hall for the Bourbon meeting, for their pay. Very odd, is it not?

For several days after Charles O'Conor became prominent as a candidate at Louisville, the Grant press teemed with his praises. It was difficult to decide whether they worshipped O'Conor or Grant the more. Two days ago the rumor came that he wished the Liberal nomination as Governor of New York. It is curious to note how instantaneously the organs ceased to grind out his praises. Circumstances alter cases.

POLITICAL.

The Liberals of Champaign County will give a grand, old-fashioned barbecue at Champaign and Urbana, on the 14th of September.

—Republicans nominated for the Illinois Senate: Rock Island District, William H. Shepard; Bloomington District, John Cusey; Danville District, John C. Short.

—J. P. Middlecoff, of Paxton, is a Liberal Republican, one of the first to join the movement, and, under the old apportionment, was member of the Republican Congressional Central Committee for that county. Middlecoff lived for several years in the same town with General Grant. When Oglesby was at Paxton, he said in his speech, "What is the matter with Middlecoff? Why does he go back on Grant, whom he knows so well?" Some one in the audience replied that he knew him *too* well.—*Peoria Review.*

—All reports from New Jersey represent that State as certain for Greeley and Brown by at least 5,000 majority.

—The patriots who collect customs along the coast of Maine draw $207,880 pay for their services; and they believe Greeley's election will ruin their business.

—The Liberals of the First Iowa District expressed their sentiments on the Tariff in these words: "Resolved, that we are in favor of a Tariff for revenue only;" and their candidate for Congress is in harmony with this resolution.

—The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* people are out $400, paid over to Long, of the Newell *Times*, for Greeley's letter, which was used to help defeat Kasson.

—Charles A. Eldridge was, on Monday, unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress, in the Fifth District of Wisconsin.

—Henry M. Rice and P. F. McQuinlan are mentioned as two Democrats of St. Paul who will support Grant, but the *Pioneer* says that they have not acted with the party for years, and both voted for Grant in 1868.

—The mails are just now heavily burdened with "straight-out" Democratic(?) speeches, sent out under the franks of "truly loyal" members of Congress.

—The mixture of things political this summer is likely to give that celebrity, the Historian, who will elucidate these times for the benefit of posterity, a terrible trouble. What, for instance, is he to make out of the claiming of the Administration papers that the election of a Greeley man Governor of West Virginia is a Grant triumph? Happily, the November election will occur before the Historian needs to go to press with his great work.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—We may notice, while on the subject of President Grant's habits, a very unfortunate illustration used in the leading article in the last number of *Harper's Weekly*. The article is written in advocacy of Grant, and the illustration used is as follows: "A man wishes to engage a coachman who will drive [illegible] professes to be sober to-day, is the fact that last year he was a sot unworthy of consideration?"

—The *Gazette* started the falsehood, and most of the Grant papers throughout the State are copying it, that E. S. Wallace, Esq., of Springfield, Ohio, late Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, is opposed to Mr. Greeley. Mr. Greeley has no firmer friend in Ohio than Mr. Wallace, who will be heard from the stump in the course of the canvass. This is a fair specimen of the pretended Democratic opposition to the Cincinnati nominations.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Grant's investment in Confederate archives, to be used as campaign documents, is not turning out well. The $75,000 abstracted from the Treasury could perhaps have been more profitably employed in Pennsylvania or Indiana. But then it must be remembered that there was a good deal of money in the Treasury besides that $75,000.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PERSONAL.

Dr. Honard is staying at his father's residence, in Philadelphia.

—President Grant will be at Long Branch until the hotels close, Sept. 15.

—Leet, the friend of Grant, is to come back from Europe with all the latest styles of Custom House extortion.

—Donn Piatt thinks Miss Kellogg's fame like a kite—because it was of newspapers.

—Poets are not always poor. Henry W. Longfellow pays a tax of $2,666, and James Russell Lowell $733.

—Lullier, the Communist leader, has gone crazy. He imagines himself in command of troops, and continually yells orders to them.

—The Philadelphia *Press* (not the best authority) says that Murat Halstead "does the clippings" for the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

—B. G. Northrop, the recently appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in Japan, is to take with him fifty of the best teachers he can find in America.

—Marshal LeBoeuf is writing a book defending his action in the late war, especially at the opening of the campaign. The less said about it the better.

—An admirer of Alexander Stephens thinks, if the "Straights" should nominate him for the Presidency, his letter of acceptance would be about 41 miles long.

—Dan. Godfrey, leader of the Grenadier Guards' Band, intends to make another professional visit to America next spring, if he can get the necessary leave of absence from the English army authorities.

—Colonel J. T. Ward, formerly a Congressman from Mississippi, and a contemporary of S. S. Prentiss, is a candidate for the Texas State Senate from the Palestine District.

—The Rev. Charles W. Denison, to whom Henry Wilson communicated his regrets that Grant drank "too much," or "at all," is a Baptist clergyman, formerly resident in Boston, and a gentleman of high character.

—Bishop Vanderhorst, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, died in the City of Charleston, S. C., last month, aged 64 years. Bishop Miles is now alone in the General Superintendency, and it is thought a special session of the General Conference of the Church will be called to strengthen the Episcopacy.

—The Rt. Rev. George Upfold, Episcopal Bishop of Indiana, who died at Indianapolis, last Monday, was born in England, in 1796, graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1814, and, after two years in the practice of medicine, he entered the ministry. He was for several years stationed in New York, and in 1832 removed to Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1849 he was elected Bishop of Indiana. His failing health made necessary the employment of an Assistant Bishop (Talbot) in 1860, and since 1865 he has been a helpless invalid.

Captain Creighton, of the "Three Bells."

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of last Saturday (the 18th inst.), was published the poem by Whittier entitled "The Three Bells," and introductory to the same the following remarks appeared: "The following poem by Whittier, in the *Atlantic* for September, refers to the well-known rescue of the crew of an American vessel, sinking in mid-ocean, by Captain Leighton, of the English ship 'Three Bells.' Unable to take them off in the night, and in the storm, he staid by them until morning, shouting to them from time to time through his trumpet, 'Never fear! hold on! I'll stand by you.'"

In order that the brave and gallant man who acted so heroically and nobly may have the full credit due him, I think it proper to state that, in addition to the above, he rescued a portion of the Third United States Artillery, then on board the ill-fated vessel, and for which he received a gold medal from the American Congress; and, also, that his name is Captain Creighton, and not Leighton, as you have it.

A. E. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, United States Army.

A Great Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your paper this morning announced a recent act of the English Parliament preventing the use of steam whistles to notify laborers of the time. You advise the suppression of the "fixed somewhere" here. Your readers indorse this view, and would inquire if some plan could not be devised for the relief of residents living in the vicinage of railway tracks and switches, where from one to five engine-bells are ringing at once; not five or six times a day, as the manufacturers whistle, but five or six hundred times a day. Not an hour of the night is left us for repose, sick or well. This eternal clangor from bells heavy enough to be heard through a whole parish reverberates and pierces our brains, giving us no peace or quiet day or night. Is there no remedy for this intolerable nuisance?

X.

—A scarcity of marine tonnage is the present grievance of California. She has harvested the greatest crop she ever raised, but is compelled to pay enormous freight-rates to get it to the eaters' mouths. The ship Sacramento was chartered on the 14th to take wheat to Liverpool at £4 11 shillings per ton, the highest price ever paid. The shipping price of wheat was $1.57 1-2 per 100 pounds, which, after being increased by the freight-rates, will leave pretty small margin for profit in Liverpool. This scarcity of freights is not confined to San Francisco, but extends to the Atlantic, Asiatic, European, Australian, and South American ports trading with that city. All over the world there is a great call for freight room to California. We are not much versed in shipping, but can see no other interpretation of this phenomenon than the growth and expansion of our Pacific commerce. Our despatches this morning, show also that the internal transportation facilities of California are not adequate to the moving of the present crops.

SCIENCE.

Fifth Day's Session of the American Scientific Association.

Sketches of the Various Papers Read.

Excursion to the Lead Mines—Reception by the Ladies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 21.

The fifth day has come and gone, and all seemed to enjoy the proceedings. Last Saturday, Professor Torsley spoke to a large audience, and they seemed to think the Professor rather too much inclined to politics. The people here have shown every imaginable attention to the honored scientific men who have held their meetings in this town. The meeting this year has missed Professor Cope, Professor Hunt, and some others; and so the papers handed in and read have not been of as high a standard as usual, and the popular subjects have been few.

GENERAL SESSION.

In the general session this morning, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Professor Joseph Lovering, President.
Professor A. H. Worthen, Vice President.
Professor F. W. Putnam, Permanent Secretary.
Professor A. Waugh, Treasurer.

The Secretary then read a resolution on the late notice which the Iowa Survey had attracted; and it was moved that Congress be memorialized to have the survey, and publication of the same, continued in a style accordant with the present demands of the geological world. The survey is now under the most excellent management of Professor White, of Iowa City. The resolution was adopted.

A letter was read from the State Geologist of California, giving the reason why the [illegible]—stating that it was best to wait a year, till things were better developed.

There was a motion made, and amended, and lost, for the establishment of a National University of Natural Sciences.

It was ordered that 250 copies of the laws, by-laws, constitution, and list of members be published and distributed among the members.

A motion was carried that a complete set of the proceedings of the Association be sent to the Dubuque City Library.

The subject of an excursion to the mines was turned over to each Section, to be acted on as it saw fit to do.

The Secretary announced that the ladies of Dubuque would give a reception to the Association this evening, at the halls of the Lorimer House.

FORENOON SESSION—SECTION B.

The meeting was called to order at 11 a. m., Professor Gray in the chair.

The first paper read was by Professor Lawrence Smith on the sapphires and rubies of the United States. He spoke of the relative hardness and chemical composition of the gems, and the localities in which they were found in this country; also exhibiting a number of very fine specimens (and some were not returned). The paper was of interest to all, scientific and non-scientific. It had some reference to the California diamond fever. The subject was discussed by a few members.

The next paper read was by Professor Hitchcock, on a Geological Map of Iowa. The Professor had drawn a map of the same and explained it to the audience.

The third paper was by Professor Foster, of Chicago, on the Crania of the Mound-Builders. He exhibited some very fine specimens of skulls of the same, and proceeded to explain the relative facial angles, the general capacity, &c. The paper was really of great merit, and elicited considerable discussion.

SECTION B—AFTERNOON.

The attendance did not exceed fifty people this afternoon. The larger portion had gone to the lead mines. Professor Winchell occupied the Chair.

The first paper was by Professor Hay, of Racine, on the Mortality of the Fish in the Racine River. The following is an abstract of his paper: The remarkable mortality of the fish, occurring last December, in the Racine River, was caused by the wonderful accumulation of a kind of alburnus, or little fish, three inches in length, being shut in by an unusually firm covering of ice. These little fish, being what is called "top-swimmers," were not able to get sufficient air. Whenever an opening was made in the ice, they thronged and crowded their companions out of the water, and, by the thousand, were found. This vast horde of dead fish rendered the water so offensive that the hardier fish, such as pickerel, bass, &c., died, actually poisoned by this horrid stench of rotting fish. Many of the alburnum sank to the bottom, and these rapidly underwent changes as remarkable as interesting,—changes closely analogous to, if not identical with, that known as adapocerine. The specimens exhibited excited great interest.

Dr. White, Professor Winchell, and Miss Heywood made remarks and asked questions upon the subject. It was said that the condition of these fish resembled that of human bodies that were said, after years of burial, "to be turned to stone."

The second paper was by Dr. Horr, of Dubuque, on the Causes of River-Bottoms Occurring on the Left of Streams Flowing North and South, in the Northern Hemisphere; and was withdrawn by the author, as he thought it contained no new ideas. The audience regretted that they could not hear from the Doctor.

The third paper,—Some Observations on Topographical Geology in North Carolina,—by W. C. Kerr, was passed over, as the author was absent.

The next three papers, by E. D. Cope, were read by Professor Winchell, as the author was absent.

The first of the three was on the Gigantic Mammals of the Genus Loxolophodon. This was a description of three species of gigantic elephant like quadrupeds recently discovered in a fossil state—in the Eocene Tertiaries of Wyoming Territory. The aspect of the muzzle was that of a rhinoceros, with a horn above each eye; but the general affinities were with the proboscidians. The diameter of the pelvis of the largest species was five feet.

Professor Cope's second paper was on the Eocene Genus Synoplotherium. This is another extinct quadruped, of the size of the black bear, but presenting relations with the elephants and mastodons. These two genera are true synthetic types, and are regarded by Professor Cope as the ancestors of the proboscidians of later times.

The next paper was on the Geological Age of the Coal of Wyoming Territory, by the same author. The large and invaluable coal-fields of the Far West, especially of Wyoming Territory, have been regarded by Dr. F. V. Hayden as belonging in a geological position intermediate between the Cretaceous and Tertiary. Professor Cope has made the discovery of fossil bones in this formation, which appear to be clearly Deinosaurian types. This fixes the position of the coal within the Cretaceous system.

These papers were considered particularly interesting, and great regret was expressed that the author was not present to converse upon the subject, and answer many questions that the members were anxious to propound.

The papers next in order were omitted, as the authors were all absent. They were: "A Critical Review of the Present System of Extremital Osteology, with Reference to Huxley's Latest Views," by T. C. Hilyard; "The Difference Between the Animal (Sensual) and the Human Intellect," by T. C. Hilyard; "A Fossil Horse from the Drift of Iowa (*miliocarpal bone*)," by J. W. Foster.

Dr. White remarked, with regard to the last paper, that it was no doubt interesting, and he should like to have heard it. The animal referred to was evidently a small horse.

SECTION A—FORENOON.

The Section was called to order by appointing Dr. Asa Horr Chairman for the day.

The first paper was presented by Professor Hinrich. Subject: "Pyrite, or the Latter Edges of Calcite Scalenohedra." The Professor said that the subject of genesis is of great interest to mineralogists, or rather pyrogenesis. Having previously made a drawing of his crystal on the blackboard, he, in presenting it, stated that it was procured in a quarry near Iowa City, Iowa. It differs from known specimens in the respect of the association of calcite and pyrite crystals, the pyrite in the crystal presented was found altogether on the lateral edges of the rhombohedron, and continued through the plane, and was to be found at no other points.

There was no discussion on this interesting and novel crystal, and the Professor proceeded to the second paper, his subject being an apparatus for the certain detection of minute traces of arsenic in toxicological investigations. The apparatus consists of the arrangement of a test tube in the dilute sulphuric bath. The bottom of the tube is broken out. Midway in the tube, a perforated cork is inserted, in which the metallic zinc is placed for the manufacture of hydrogen. The top of the test tube is closed with a cork, which has perforations for the passage of two conducting tubes. The merit of the apparatus is in the attachment of the test tube to a lever, by which the operator is enabled to immerse the metallic zinc in the sulphuric acid at will.

The third paper of the session was by the same gentleman, on the Law of Probability as Applied to the Determination of Mental Exercises. It was shown that the number of students in a class making a progress during the term's work is determined by this law, just as the number of persons in a thousand having a given height is determined by it. The fact thus demonstrated by fifteen hundred observations shows that mental phenomena are governed by laws like those which govern physical phenomena.

The closing paper of the morning session was read by Professor W. W. Weldon, his subject being the atmospheric theory of an unobstructed climate and an open sea in the Arctic regions, in opposition to the Gulf Stream theory. The paper was highly interesting, and attracted the earnest attention of the members. The author took ground against the Gulf Stream theory as highly improbable. The stream itself has not been demonstrated to reach above 40 degrees north latitude; and the supposition that the Stream reached the North Arctic by the Spitzbergen Sea has not only not been shown, but that its flow there is above the temperature of the ocean at that point is beyond the probability of the known law of physics. The author's theory is, that the heated air of the equatorial region is driven north by air rushing into the vacuum, on the same principle that the cool air in a room rushes into the vacuum created by a fire built in another portion of it. He cited the logs of Northern explorers, which show that warm winds have come down from the northeast when the explorers have been ice-bound; that there have been snows, rains, mists, fogs, mirages, and all of the phenomena of rarified air. One among the instances cited was when there were copious showers, the waters indicating at the time 29 degrees Fahrenheit, and the temperature of the atmosphere 40 degrees. At this time the vessels were frozen in.

SECTION A—AFTERNOON.

The attendance was very light, most of the members having gone on excursions.

A number of papers were read by their titles.

Professor Hinrich gave the first paper of the afternoon,—on simple apparatus for students for quantitive demonstration in the physical laboratory, which he illustrated by drawings on the black-board. The apparatus evidently is inexpensive, and can be purchased at any place; indeed, the student may manufacture it himself. The Professor urged that, in teaching chemistry, it be done quantitatively as well as qualitatively.

Dr. Hilgard reported on his establishing the true meridian of Dubuque. It is 77 degrees 35 minutes east of north. The observation was taken at 6 o'clock p. m.

Professor Hough gave a very entertaining paper, illustrated by blackboard drawings, on automatic apparatus for measuring meteorological phenomena. The apparatus records and prints the condition of barometer and thermometer hourly. [illegible] battery. The clock causes a platinum piston or wire to plunge, by means of a lever on the surface of the mercury, into the instrument tubes, which forms an electric circuit. The stroke of the armature of the magnet effects the printing. The Professor, in the course of his remarks, said there was not the attention paid to meteorological phenomena that should be. In the matter of the rain-gauge, there should be, in his opinion, a record kept of evaporation as well, to make it of practical benefit.

C. G. Wheeler gave a description of the Polyscope, an instrument combining the Kaleidoscope and Polariscope, concluding by showing some very fine zoological charts for the use of public schools.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow night. All the papers have now been read, or are to be published.

PUBLICATIONS.

There are at present on the reporters' table some very fine charts prepared by Professor Wheeler, of Chicago, while in Europe. The charts are on Zoology and Mineralogy, and are finely lithographed, and colored by hand. They are intended for use in schools and universities. They will surely meet the demand now created by the new act of the Legislature requiring Natural History to be taught in the public schools. I also notice the *American Naturalist*; the Life of the Mammoth Cave, by Professor Putnam; and the Birds of Florida.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION.

From twenty-five to thirty carriages went from the reception rooms, with some 150 members, to visit the lead mines, this afternoon. The roads to the mines are execrable, but the ride was made pleasant by the presence of a number of ladies. The mines are of as primitive a style as that of the days of Noah's Ark, and the smelting is the same.

RECEPTION.

Fashion, follies, frizzes, and furbelows! How people do love a jam! The reception this evening was a fine affair. Claw-hammers and steel-pen coat-tails, trains and curls,—all seemed to enjoy themselves. The music, refreshments, &c., were good; the ladies were agreeable and attentive, and helped all bashful bachelors (of which the Association has some dozen or more); and all went smoothly and lovely. The scientists will not soon forget the kind reception of the ladies of Dubuque.

POLLUX.

Miracles by a Dead Bishop.

Rome (Aug. 9) Correspondence of the London News.

On Monday last, Torre del Greco was in a state of indescribable tumult. The Bishop of Ischia, Monsignor Romano, who was a native of the place, had died, and on that day was to be buried in the public cemetery. Some time before his death popular feeling had declared the dying Bishop to be a saint. When he died his body was first laid out in the church, and thence, on Monday, the 5th, followed by an immense crowd, was conveyed to the cemetery. But it was not destined to reach on that day its earthly resting-place, for before entering the gate messengers came hastening from the town to announce miracles—that one lame man of Sorrento had suddenly been able to walk—that another who for years could only crawl on crutches had thrown them away and attained the use of his limbs—that a young waiter in a café known for years to be dumb had received the use of his speech, with other marvels of the like kind. "A miracle! a miracle! a miracle!" cry the excited crowd. The bearers of the corpse were prevented from entering the cemetery. The funeral procession turned back; and as the coffin was brought again to the church of Torre del Greco, cries of "Bring out the sick," "Bring out the fever patients," "Bring out the paralytic," rang out all along the road, the crowd telling the inmates of the houses before which they passed, to carry into the street the sick, that they might participate in the miraculous cures which the dead Bishop was effecting. At length the corpse was brought to the church; the large crucifix on the altar was torn down, and the dead body of the wonder-working Bishop put in its place. The deceased had been arrayed in episcopal garments, but these soon disappeared. The populace, in the belief that the powers of the dead saint would attach to every shred of his clothes which they might secure, made a rush, each ignorant fanatic energetically tearing and struggling to seize and carry off a precious relic. So effectually was the corpse stripped that there remained at last only the naked form of the poor Bishop. The parish priest in whose church this scene took place, after having vainly attempted to dissuade the populace, seems to have thought that his own safety would be best secured by flight. Meanwhile the local Magistrate and the Mayor, with a party of Carbineers, hastened to the spot for the purpose of restoring order. The mob would not listen to their exhortations. "He is working miracles!" "He is working miracles!" was again the universal cry.

At this stage of the proceedings, the steward, or manager of the church funds, mounted the pulpit and told the people that the age of miracles had passed away. He might have paid dearly for this untimely announcement had not a sudden and violent ringing of the church bells diverted the attention of the people and brought them out into the street to ascertain the cause. This diversion was dexterously taken advantage of by the Mayor and the other authorities. The doors of the church were shut and barred, and the naked corpse was left undisturbed, and before long the arrival of a sufficient military force proved the best preventive against a renewal of such outrages.

Gustave Dore at Work.

Not far away, in the Rue Bayard, day and night works Gustave Doré, now rapidly sketching in his great studio the designs which are to electrify the world. He is a little man, with dense black hair and ruddy complexion; with healthy chest and sinewy arms; and with a confiding friendly manner which at once wins every one to him. His jet black mustache shades clear-cut and firm lips, indexes to a character which has always held him above the level of the grosser Parisian temptations. His whole heart and soul are in his work. He has had lights specially prepared in his great rambling studio, so that he may paint when he desires; and at the very moment that his admirers are swallowing their nightcap cup of coffee, and stupidly gazing at the procession of painted beauties along the Boulevard des Italiens, he is sketching vigorously, or walking up and down in the studio, overmastered by some new conception which he dare not yet confide to paper. Doré has a horror of the French passion for holidays, and once told a friend that his severest trial was on New Year's day. "It is not the money for the presents," he said, "but the time spent in this insane round of calls, which I give grudgingly." When once you have passed the Cerberus who guards the gates of Doré's Paradise, you will thenceforth have free entrance. But the aforesaid Cerberus is of a decidedly suspicious and hostile turn of mind, and to the many Doré it as inaccessible as was the milliner Worth on one of his "thought-days," when he was devising costumes for the Court ladies of the Second Empire.—*Edward King, in Scribner's for September.*

—The Post Office Department has just completed the adjustment of all Postmasters' salaries amounting to less than $4,000 a year, in accordance with the law of Congress which provides that all salaries under that sum shall be adjusted every two years upon the basis of the amount of business transacted at each office. In many of the States the increase of business has been enormous, and this entitles the Postmasters to a corresponding increase of salary. The aggregate increase of salaries throughout the entire country, as compared with the adjustment of two years ago, is a fraction less than $500,000.

ANDY JOHNSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Grand Demonstration at Nashville.

A. J. an Independent Candidate for Congress, and Will Stump the State.

Nashville (Aug. 23) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The city has been on the *qui vive* since the Convention to know what course Andy Johnson would take. Would he retire from the field to his peaceful home at Greenville, and leave everything to the ring managers of the packed Convention? Would he listen to the soft voices of the ring and accept the promise of the Senatorship after Brownlow as a price for getting out of the way? Or would he announce himself as an independent candidate, and grind the Confederate military ring and all concerned into earth? These were questions in every one's mouth, and Andy Johnson's intimate friends were constantly besieged to throw light on the subject. No one could answer positively, although it was known that Andy Johnson's blood was up, and that enough pressure would bring him out.

The Cheatham man turned white around the lips whenever the name of the great commoner was mentioned. They knew his power. Before his matchless stump oratory at the bar of the people their little Convention would dissolve like mist, and all the binding cords be broken. So it was to their interest to pacify the bull in the China shop, and get him out of the concern, before he ground the crockery and wax dolls to atoms.

Various and powerful were the appliances used. Delegation after delegation, and individual after individual, waited upon the bull in the bridal chamber to dissuade him from the threatened independent candidacy. They told him that he would ruin the Democratic party of Tennessee forever; that he would split it and smash it; that the Radicals would take advantage and ride into power; and, worst of all, even Grant might carry the State in November. If the Democracy should be rent in twain and torn into fragments, as they would be if he (Johnson) persisted in running against the regular nominee, and so forth. They offered to provide for his declining years in any way he might want if he would only withdraw his uplifted hand. Brownlow's time would be out in two years, he could have his place; he could have the Governorship or anything in the power of the party. Like the devil, these ring-masters and Democratic drill sergeants stood upon a high place and offered everything on the earth below, and, like the devil, they really had nothing to give.

But A. J. had too deep a sense of the wrongs and injustice that had been done him by these very men to listen to their promises. He saw his chance for revenge, and he meant to use it. It has been plain for several days that he intended to run, though he gave no positive assurances.

The workingmen, whose professed friend he has always been, resolved to get up a demonstration that would bring him out. The necessary funds were made up in a brief time, every fellow shelling out the amount required. Torchlight poles were brought from Cincinnati, and various trades represented on wheels.

It was known that the turn-out would be large, but it far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. A huge torch-light procession, with two bands of music, halted in front of the Maxwell House, at 8 o'clock, and the lion was brought forth. As he stepped into the carriage at the door, the crowd made a rush for him with deafening cheers. It was some minutes before order could be made for the carriage to move. A. J. bowed and smiled and shook hands, with a half hundred torch-lights in his very face. The noise and hustle and clamor was very great and at the same time very good humored.

As the procession moved off, led and followed by music, its path lit up by torch-lights and rockets, I had an opportunity of taking the mottoes upon the transparencies, some of which were decidedly "salty." One of the wagons with the band bore the inscription on canvas: "Our candidate for Congress for the State at large—Andy Johnson," and on the other side, "Nashville for Andy." The transparencies bore such mottoes: "Johnson will tailor Cheatham." "For Johnson—not too thin." "Andy, our choice." "The will of the people and not the edict of a Convention." "Convention ship—drill sergeants dispensed with." "Cheatham for the army—statesmen for the legislative halls." "Andy, the workingman's friend." "We are our own Convention." "I move to make it unanimous." "A Johnson, the people want you." "We stand by A. J." "He has a mastiff's grip upon the hearts of the people, even if he does howl."

The procession moved through Summer, Union to College, and thence to the public square, which was black with people.

A stand had been erected upon the east side at the southwest corner of the Court House. Two locomotive head-lights with their broad glare over the mass of heads, and these, with the torches and rockets lit up the surroundings.

Johnson was taken from his carriage and fairly carried to the stand and elevated on a table. Then a cheer went up such as had not been heard in Nashville in years. Fully 15,000 people were upon the square, the space between the Court House and the houses was densely packed, while the tide of the crowd extended clear across the square from the north to the south side.

As soon as quiet was partially restored, a long string of resolutions were read, of no particular significance, if we may except the thrust at the Convention system, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the present convention system of nominations, being promotive only of the interest of intriguing politicians, removing power from the hands of the people, and putting their will, and opinions, with the door to fraud and corruption, has become an intolerable nuisance, more odious than the Conventional system, and should be crushed and destroyed.

Wild cheers followed this, and it is evident that the convention system is going into disrepute in this latitude at least.

After the resolution, of which the above is a part, had been passed with a yell that would have been heard a mile, the following was introduced, and passed with a still louder yell:

Resolved, That in ex-President Andrew Johnson we recognize a man of large experience, incorruptible patriotism, and a man of known ability, and, believing him to be the choice of the overwhelming majority of the people of the State for the important office of Congressman for the State-at-Large, we invite him to become a candidate, and pledge him our earnest support.

When Mr. Johnson arose to speak, the cheering continued for several minutes. It always seems to me that Tennessee makes more noise than the inhabitants of any other State, and they certainly outdid themselves last night.

He began by referring to the grand demonstration before him, and speculating on the causes which brought such a large concourse out. He concluded that the people were restive and tired of being ridden by Convention-packers and politicians, and had resolved to take matters into their own hands. Cries of "That's what's the matter," "We're for you, Andy," "Down with the Conventions," "We're for you, A. J.," etc., were the responses to this.

"What do we find in this State to-day?" continued Mr. Johnson. "We find conventions are mere contrivances controlled by rings, and used for the purpose of distributing offices and their emoluments among themselves, their friends, their kith, and kin. This thing has been going on until the control of the Government of the State and of the Federal Government has been taken out of the hands of the people, and the people have gotten tired, and sick, and will take back the Government into their own hands and bring it back to their immediate control. (Tremendous applause.) These caucuses have been called by one name and another—Republican, Democratic, Whig, and Whatnot, until the Government passed out of the hands of the people into the hands of these irresponsible and corrupt parties or persons.

"Look back at ancient Rome. You find that Caesar had a party, Cassius had a party, Brutus had a party, but the common people had none. In this country, Democrats, Whigs, Republicans, &c., have had parties, but the great throbbing mass of the people have had no party, but partisan leaders. [Immense applause.] I look upon this meeting as the omen of better things, the inauguration of a time when the people shall take things into their own hands, and it will be followed up until the State and the Nation will be taken out of the hands of irresponsible, corrupt conventions and caucuses. [Renewed applause.]

He then "went for" the Convention that nominated Cheatham:

"How was it with the Convention the other day?" he said. "Why, the people were sold like so many sheep in the shambles, and you are now called on to ratify the sale and transfer. Will you do it?" [Cries of "No," "no."] "I am here," continued Mr. Johnson, "more for the purpose of returning you my thanks than for the purpose of making a speech; to reciprocate the feeling, the undercurrent which is now moving. It is something like spontaneous combustion, so to speak, and shows that the people are prepared for a change, a revolution in the Government, which they want to bring about by the forms of law and under the Constitution, or at least under what of it there is left." [Laughter.]

After speaking over an hour on various subjects, he came to that about which the people were most anxious to hear—his candidacy. He announced himself as follows:

"Fellow-citizens, there were some intimations read here to-night in regard to my becoming a candidate for Congress. You will pardon one at my time of life if he says, as he has a right to say, that I have studied the interest of the people of this State with assiduity and earnest heart. I do not desire office nor its emoluments. I have enough to take care of myself in my declining years, with my economy and frugal management. My position distinctly, as I have said I cannot be regarded as a candidate. I have enjoyed the honors of office. In those days I went into canvass, I asked the votes of my people, obtained it, and I do say that never [illegible]

...same gentleman, on the Law of Probability as Applied to the Determination of Mental Exercises. It was shown that the number of students in a class making a progress during the term's work is determined by law, just as the number of persons in a thousand having a given height is determined by it. The fact thus demonstrated, by fifteen hundred observations shows that mental phenomena are governed by laws like those which govern physical phenomena.

The closing paper of the morning session was read by Professor W. W. Weldon, his subject being the atmospheric theory of an ameliorated climate and an open sea in the Arctic regions, in opposition to the Gulf Stream theory. The paper was highly interesting, and attracted the earnest attention of the members. The author took ground against the Gulf Stream theory as highly improbable. The stream itself has not been demonstrated to reach above 40 degrees north latitude; and the supposition that the Stream reached the North Arctic by the Spitzbergen Sea has not only not been shown, but that it flow there is above the temperature of the ocean at that point is beyond the probability of the known law of physics. The author's theory is, that the heated air of the equatorial region is driven north by air rushing into the vacuum, on the same principle that the cool air in a room rushes into the vacuum created by a fire built in another portion of it. He cited the logs of Northern explorers, which show that warm winds have come down from the northeast when the explorers have been ice-bound; that there have been snows, rains, mists, fogs, mirages, and all of the phenomena of rarified air. One among the instances cited was when there were copious showers, the waters indicating at the time 29 degrees Fahrenheit, and the temperature of the atmosphere 40 degrees. At this time the vessels were frozen in.

SECTION A—AFTERNOON.

The attendance was very light, most of the members having gone on excursions.

A number of papers were read by their titles.

Professor Henrich gave the first paper of the afternoon,—on simple apparatus for students for quantities demonstration in the physical laboratory, which he illustrated by drawings on the black-board. The apparatus evidently is inexpensive, and can be purchased at any place; indeed, the student may manufacture it himself. The Professor urged that, in touching chemistry, it be done quantitively as well as qualitively.

Dr. Hilgard reported on his establishing the true meridian of Dubuque. It is 37 degrees 55 minutes east of north. The observation was taken at 6 o'clock p. m.

Professor Hough gave a very entertaining paper, illustrated by blackboard drawings, on automatic apparatus for measuring meteorological phenomena. The apparatus records and prints the condition of barometer and thermometer hourly. The operation [illegible] battery. The clock causes a platinum piston or wire to plunge, by means of a lever on the surface of the mercury, into the instrument-tubes, which forms an electric circuit. The stroke of the armiture of the magnet effects the printing. The Professor, in the course of his remarks, said there was not the attention paid to meteorological phenomena that should be. In the matter of the rain-gauge, there should be, in his opinion, a record kept of evaporation as well, to make it of practical benefit.

C. G. Wheeler gave a description of the Polyscope, an instrument combining the Kaleidoscope and Polariscope, concluding by showing some very fine zoological charts for the use of public schools.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow night. All the papers have now been read, or are to be published.

PUBLICATIONS.

There are at present on the reporters' table some very fine charts prepared by Professor Wheeler, of Chicago, while in Europe. The charts are on Zoology and Mineralogy, and are finely lithographed, and colored by hand. They are intended for use in schools and universities. They will surely meet the demand now created by the new act of the Legislature requiring Natural History to be taught in the public schools. I also notice the *American Naturalist*; the Life of the Mammoth Cave, by Professor Putnam; and the Birds of Florida.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION.

From twenty-five to thirty carriages went from the reception rooms, with some 150 members, to visit the lead mines, this afternoon. The roads to the mines are execrable; but the ride was made pleasant by the presence of a number of ladies. The mines are of as primitive a style as that of the days of Noah's Ark, and the smelting is the same.

RECEPTION.

Fashion, follies, frizzes, and furbelows! How people do love a jam! The reception this evening was a fine affair. Claw-hammer and steel-pen coat-tails, trains and curls,—all seemed to enjoy themselves. The music, refreshments, &c., were good; the ladies were agreeable and attentive, and helped all bashful bachelors (of which the Association has some dozen or more); and all went smoothly and lovely. The scientists will not soon forget the kind reception of the ladies of Dubuque.

FOSSIL.

Miracles by a Dead Bishop.

Rome (Aug. 9) Correspondence of the London News.

On Monday last, Torre del Greco was in a state of indescribable tumult. The Bishop of Ischia, Monsignor Romano, who was a native of the place, had died, and on that day was to be buried in the public cemetery. Some time before his death popular feeling had declared the dying Bishop to be a saint. When he died his body was first laid out in the church, and thence, on Monday, the 5th, followed by an immense crowd, was conveyed to the cemetery. But it was not destined to reach on that day its earthly resting-place, for before entering the gate messengers came hastening from the town to [illegible] miracles—that one lame man of Sorrento had suddenly been able to walk—that another who for years could only crawl on crutches had thrown them away and attained the use of his limbs—that a young waiter in a cafe known for years to be dumb had received the use of his speech, with other marvels of the like kind. "A miracle! a miracle! a miracle!" cry the excited crowd. The bearers of the corpse were prevented from entering the cemetery. The funeral procession turned back; and as the coffin was brought again to the church of Torre del Greco, cries of "Bring out the sick," "Bring out the fever patients," "Bring out the paralytic," rang out all along the road, the crowd telling the inmates of the houses before which they passed, to carry into the street the sick, that they might participate in the miraculous cures which the dead Bishop was effecting. At length the corpse was brought to the church; the large crucifix on the altar was torn down; and the dead body of the wonder-working Bishop put in its place. The deceased had been arrayed in episcopal garments, but these soon disappeared. The populace, in the belief that the powers of the dead saint would attach to every shred of his clothes which they might secure, made a rush—each ignorant fanatic energetically tearing and struggling to seize and carry off a precious relic. So effectually was the corpse stripped that there remained at last only the naked form of the poor Bishop. The parish priest in whose church this scene took place, after having vainly attempted to dissuade the populace, seems to have thought that his own safety would be best secured by flight. Meanwhile the local Magistrate and the Mayor, with a party of Carbineers, hastened to the spot for the purpose of restoring order. The mob would not listen to their exhortations. "He is working miracles!" "He is working miracles!" was again the universal cry. At this stage of the proceedings, the steward, or manager of the church funds, mounted the pulpit and told the people that the age of miracles had passed away. He might have paid dearly for this untimely announcement had not a sudden and violent ringing of the church bells diverted the attention of the people and brought them out into the street to ascertain the cause. This diversion was dexterously taken advantage of by the Mayor and the other authorities. The doors of the church were shut and barred, and the naked corpse was left undisturbed, and before long the arrival of a sufficient military force proved the best preventive against a renewal of such outrages.

Gustave Dore at Work.

Not far away, in the Rue Bayard, day and night works Gustave Dore, now painting, now rapidly sketching in his great sketch-books the designs which are to electrify the world. He is a little man, with dense black hair and ruddy complexion; with healthy chest and sinewy arms; and with a confiding, friendly manner which at once wins every one to him. His jet black mustache shades clear-cut and firm lips, indexes to a character which has always held him above the level of the grosser Parisian temptations. His whole heart and soul are in his work. He has had lights specially prepared in his great rambling studio, so that he may paint when he desires; and at the very moment that his admirers are swallowing their nightcap cup of coffee, and stupidly gazing at the procession of painted beauties along the Boulevard des Italiens, he is sketching vigorously, or pacing up and down in the studio, overmastered by some new conception which he dare not yet confide to paper. Dore has a horror of the French passion for holidays, and once told a friend that his severest trial was on New Year's day. "It is not the money for the presents," he said, "but the time spent in this insane round of calls, which I give grudgingly." When once you have passed the Cerberus who guards the gates of Dore's Paradise, you will thenceforth have free entrance. But the aforesaid Cerberus is of a decidedly suspicious and hostile turn of mind, and to the many Dore it as inaccessible as was the milliner Worth on one of his "thought-days," when he was devising costumes for the Court ladies of the Second Empire.—*Edward King, in Scribner's for September.*

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ANDY JOHNSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Grand Demonstration at Nashville.

A. J. an Independent Candidate for Congress, and Will Stump the State.

Nashville (Aug. 25) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The city has been on the *qui vive* since the Convention to know what course Andy Johnson would take. Would he retire from the field to his peaceful home at Greenville, and leave everything to the ring managers of the packed Convention? Would he listen to the soft voices of the ring and accept their promise of the Senatorship after Brownlow, as a price for getting out of the way? Or would he announce himself as an independent candidate, and grind the Confederate military ring and all concerned into the earth? These were questions in every ones mouth, and Andy Johnson's intimate friends were constantly besieged to throw light on the subject. No one could answer positively, although it was known that Andy Johnson's blood was up, and that enough pressure would bring him out.

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Various and powerful were the appliances used. Delegation after delegation, and individual after individual, waited upon the bull in the bridal chamber to dissuade him from the threatened independent candidacy. They told him that he would ruin the Democratic party of Tennessee forever; that he would split it and smash it; that the Radicals would take advantage and ride into power; and, worst of all, even Grant might carry the State in November if the Democracy should be rent in twain and torn to fragments, as they would be if he (Johnson) persisted in running against the regular nominee, and so forth. They offered to provide for his declining years in any way he might want if he would only withdraw his uplifted hand. Brownlow's time would be out in two years, he could have his place; he could have the Governorship or anything in the power of the party. Like the devil, these ring-masters and Democratic drill-sergeants stood upon a high place and offered everything on the earth below, and, like the devil, they really had nothing to give.

But A. J. had too deep a sense of the wrong and injustice that had been done him here by these very men to listen to their profuse promises. He saw his chance for revenge, and he meant to use it. It has been plain for several days that he intended to run, although he gave no positive assurances.

The workingmen, whose professed friend he has always been, resolved to get up a demonstration that would bring him out. The necessary funds were made up in a brief time, every fellow shelling out the amount required. Torchlight poles were brought from Cincinnati, and various trades represented on wheels.

It was known that the turn-out would be large, but it far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. A huge torch-light procession, with two bands of music, halted in front of the Maxwell House, at 8 o'clock, and the lion was brought forth. As he stepped into the carriage at the door, the crowd made a rush for him with deafening cheers. It was some moments before room could be made for the carriage to move. A. J. bowed and smiled and shook hands, while a half hundred torch-lights were thrust into his very face. The noise and bustle and clamor was very great and at the same time very good humored.

As the procession moved off, led and followed by music, its path lit up by torch-lights and rockets, I had an opportunity of taking the mottoes upon the transparencies, some of which were decidedly "salty." One of the wagons with the band bore the inscription on canvas: "Our candidate for Congress for the State at large—Andrew Johnson," and on the other side, "Nashville for Andy." The transparencies bore the mottoes: "Johnson will 'tailor' Cheatham." "For Johnson—not 'too thin.'" "Andy our choice." "The will of the people and not the edict of a Convention." "Convention too thin—drill sergeants dispensed with." "Generals for the army—statesmen for the legislative halls." "Andy, the workingman's friend." "We are our own Convention." "I move to make it unanimous." "Andy Johnson, the people want you." "We will stand by A. J." "He has a mastiff's hold upon the hearts of the people, even if Rome does howl."

The procession moved through Summer street, and thence along Church and Union to College, and thence to the public square, which was black with people.

A stand had been erected upon the esplanade at the southwest corner of the Court House. Two locomotive head-lights cast their broad glare over the mass of people, and these, with the torches and rockets, lit up the surroundings.

Johnson was taken from his carriage and fairly carried to the stand and elevated upon a table. Then a cheer went up such as has not been heard in Nashville in years. Fully 15,000 people were upon the square. The space between the Court House and market house was densely packed, while the wings of the crowd extended clear across the square from the north to the south side.

As soon as quiet was partially restored, a long string of resolutions were read, of no particular significance, if we may except a thrust at the Convention system, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the present conventional system of nominations, being promotive only of the interest of intriguing politicians, removing power from the hands of the people, and thus defeating their will, and opening wide the door to fraud and corruption, has become an intolerable oppression more odious than the Congressional caucus system, and should be crushed and destroyed.

Wild cheers followed this, and it is evident that the convention system is going into disrepute in this latitude at least.

After the resolution, of which the above is a part, had been passed with a yell that would have been heard a mile, the following was introduced, and passed with a still louder yell:

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When Mr. Johnson arose to speak, the cheering continued for several minutes. It always seems to me that Tennesseans can make more noise than the inhabitants of any other State, and they certainly exerted themselves last night.

He began by referring to the grand audience before him, and speculating as to the causes which brought such a large concourse out. He concluded that the people were restive and tired of being ridden by convention-packers and politicians, and had resolved to take matters into their own hands. Cries of "That's what's the matter," "D—n the Conventions," "We're for you, Andy," etc., were the responses to this.

"What do we find in this State to-day?" continued Mr. Johnson. "We find that conventions are mere contrivances controlled by rings, and used for the purpose of distributing offices and their emoluments among themselves, their friends, their kith and kin. This thing has been going on until the control of the Government of the State and of the Federal Government has been taken out of the hands of the people, and the people have gotten restive and tired, and will take back the Government into their own hands and bring it back to their immediate control. [Tremendous applause.] These caucuses have been called by one name and another—Republican, Democratic, Whig, and Whatnot, until the Government passed out of the hands of the people into the hands of these irresponsible and corrupt parties or persons.

"Look back at ancient Rome. You find that Cæsar had a party, Cassius had a party, Brutus had a party, but the Commonwealth had none. In this country, Democrats, Whigs, Republicans, &c., have had a party, but the great throbbing mass of the people have had no party, but partisan usurpers. [Immense applause.] I look upon this meeting as the omen of better times—the inauguration of a time when the people will take things into their own hands—and it will be followed up until the State and the Nation will be taken out of the hands of irresponsible, corrupt conventions and caucuses. [Renewed applause.]

He then went for the Convention that nominated Cheatham:

"How was it with the Convention the other day?" he said. "Why, the people were sold like so many sheep in the shambles, and you are now called on to ratify the sale and transfer. Will you do it?" [Cries of "No," "no."] "I am here," continued Mr. Johnson, "more for the purpose of returning you my thanks than for the purpose of making a speech; to recognize the feeling, the undercurrent which moves you. It is something like spontaneous combustion, so to speak, and shows that the people are prepared for a change, a revolution in their Government, which they want to bring about by the forms of law and under the Constitution, or at least under what little of it there is left." [Laughter.]

After speaking over an hour on various subjects, he came to that about which people were most anxious to hear—his candidacy. He announced himself as follows:

"Fellow-citizens, there were some resolutions read here to-night in reference to my becoming a candidate for Congress. You will pardon one at my time of life, if he says, as he has a right to say, that he has studied the interest of the people always with assiduity and earnest honesty. I do not desire office nor its emoluments. I've enough to take care of myself in my declining years, with my economical habits and frugal management. I want my position distinctly understood. I have said I came out here as a candidate. I have enjoyed all the honors of office. In those days I was a candidate I asked the votes of my people, I obtained it, and I do say that never yet have I been disassociated in the people, though I have been betrayed by politicians. [Applause.] I am no seeker of office. [A voice—"Well, announce yourself, anyhow."] In compliance with the request made and the resolutions passed to-night, I shall say that if you, the people,—and I trust in God, to-night's work is the inauguration of a great people's party [loud and prolonged applause]—but now, if you, the people, desire that I shall again enter your service [A voice, "Out with it—declare yourself." Great applause], now, if you, the people, wish me to enter your service, you must nominate me as your candidate. [Loud cries of "We do, we do." Great applause.] If you make the request, I have to say that you have never refused to grant me any request I have made of you, and so now, if you really believe the condition of public affairs is such as to require my services, if you put me in nomination and present me as the standard-bearer of the people, I will take your colors and bear them into every county in the State. [Loud and long-continued applause, and three tremendous cheers, which rose again and again for fully five minutes.] Yes, with the banner of the principles of the people, the Constitution and the law, with the remaining portion of battle for you. And if my health fails me and my physical organs do not serve me through, in the event I should perish and fall, all I ask is, that you will lay my bones among you, wrapped in my country's flag with her Constitution. I know that I shall be abused, but it is you that are putting me forward, and you must help me to bear the abuse, and be prepared to receive some of the blows. ["We will," "we will."] I know I shall be abused. [A voice—"Hurrah for the mastiff."] Yes, and that the kennel will be opened—that the house of the dogs will be opened, [applause and laughter,] and Blanche, Sweetheart, Tray and all the little dogs will turn out [cheers], but let them come; the whole pack may snap at me. They will find that I am one who can give blows as well as receive them. [Applause.]

"You know what I did in the darkest days of the country. You know what I did for the foreign-born—you know how I strove for six long years to preserve one hundred and sixty acres of Government land for whoever wanted a home. [A voice—"How is it about Moses?"] The time is coming when that remark made by me at the Capitol, when the colored people will find out who is their true Moses. They will find, on investigating the subject, who has been their true friend, and given money toward them and their institutions, not provided from gifts, not out of a corporation fund, but my own money."

Mr. Johnson closed by saying:

"This is the most extraordinary meeting, under the circumstances, I ever witnessed. It is really a ground swell. It is one of those revolutions of 1840. The same fire and enthusiasm inspired in your bosom will be spontaneously enkindled throughout the State and Nation.

"You have selected me as your standard-bearer, and you will find me in the battle where it rages the hottest.

"Then, in parting with you to-night, take with you the best wishes of my heart, the best wishes of him who desires the prosperity, peace, and happiness of the whole people."

When he concluded, cheer after cheer went up from the vast concourse, and hundreds rushed forward to grasp him by the hand.

Old stagers who have grown good and gray in the service say that no such meeting has been held in Nashville since 1844. The excitement continued until after midnight, many refusing to retire to their little beds but preferring to sit up and yell. At a late hour I saw a light in the bridal chamber, and A. J. within, surrounded by a score of his friends who had come to congratulate him upon the event.

The Cheatham party were amazed at the ex-President's display of strength. If yesterday morning they would give him a Senatorship to hold off, they would now give him two Senatorships and half a dozen Governorships. But he does not want to barter away his golden opportunity to get an indorsement from the people of the State, as well as to shovel out vengeance upon his enemies.

He is now fully in the field, and will enter upon a vigorous canvass of the State. How long the pack will last that will be about his heels I do not know, but imagine that they will be all used up by the middle of September.

A NICE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Why Criminals Cannot Be Apprehended—The Slayer of Mr. Higgins Likely to Escape for Want of an Appropriation to Pay the Expenses of a Detective.

It is a disgrace to the city and county authorities that an appropriation of $1,000, at least, was not made this summer to defray the expenses of police officers when in search of criminals who should escape after committing offences within the borders of Cook County. All the other first class cities of the country have such a fund, and, next to New York, Chicago needs one more than any of the rest. But our local legislators are far above such trifling matters. They prefer that a detective, working for a salary of $1,200 a year, shall pay his own expenses, and then wait patiently until the State sees fit to refund the money. Joe Dixon and W. W. Kennedy [illegible] when they asked for a few hundred dollars to aid in the capture of the Gumbleton murderer, and were finally compelled to furnish the necessary money themselves. Had it not been for their action in this matter, Ziegenmeyer, in all human probability, would be in Germany to-day, enjoying the fruits of his crime. However, they received no thanks from the custodians of the public money. The city would not refund, the county absolutely refused to make good one dollar, and it took the General Assembly almost a year to make up its mind whether it would pay back or not. With this example before him, Superintendent Washburn has but little encouragement to aid him in discovering the perpetrator of the Higgins murder, at Winnetka. He has detailed Detective Sam Ellis to work up the case, but there is not a dollar at his disposal with which to pay the officer's living expenses. Neither Washburn nor Ellis feel disposed to advance city, county, or State any money, and thus the matter rests at present. Meanwhile, the murderer may be in Winnetka, or he may be in New York. His whereabouts cause the Aldermen and County Commissioners no uneasiness.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 28—9 p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Props Oneida, Nebraska, Missouri, Detroit and barge; barks Northwest, Franz Sigel, Butcher Boy, William Sturges; schrs Guiding Star, M. J. Wilcox, Camden, Havana, City of Sheboygan, Corsair, Bentley, C. L. Johnson, E. B. Locke, Morning Star, Charlotte Raab, E. P. Dorr, Sam Mather, Alva Bradley.

PASSED UP—Prop Lawrence; barks Joseph Meigs, Racine, Sunnyside; schrs Marquette, Annie Mulvey, Lightguard, Tecumseh, W. F. Allen, Elvina, Fleetwing, Theodore Perry, Pelican, Mears, H. Rooney.

WIND—Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28—PASSED DOWN—Barks Ernston, Corning, Pensaukee, William Jones; schrs Senator, Blood, Portland, Olive Branch, Cambridge, J. F. Card, H. C. Roberts, M. F. Merrick, Amoskeag, Willie.

PASSED UP—Prop Atlantic; schrs Phalarope, H. Fitzhugh, Reindeer.

WIND—Northeast.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Charles Heidsieck Champagne, Dry Sillery, and "Extra," for sale by WM. H. SCHIMPFERMANN and PAT. O'NEILL.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 188 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av. Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1861.

LOANS—ON MORTGAGES, NOTES, HOUSES [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, and other chattel security. [illegible] Central Union Block, Room 45.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BUILDINGS ON leased lots, collaterals, and all kinds of security. STEPHEN GRAY, Room 12, 114 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE LARGE sums, 8 per cent on second mortgages and leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 181 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 10 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO INVEST $5,000 TO $20,000 IN Chicago property; must be a good bargain. L 55, care Branch Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man, with a small capital, can secure an interest in a prompt paying business, by calling at 261 East Madison-st., from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., Thursday.

PARTNER WANTED—$800 READY CASH TO buy half interest in goods at cost, of an established business paying $300 cash per month. [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 IN an established manufacturing business, paying large profits. Satisfactory reference given and required. W. H. V., 125 South Park-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A LIVERY [illegible]

FOR SALE—ATTENTION JOBBERS—A LARGE stock of dry goods and notions at Butters' auction, to-day. BANKRUPT.

FOR SALE—15,000 HEMLOCK RAILROAD ties, cheap, by WM. HAWLEY, Lockport, Ill.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 40X170 FEET [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. 99 YEARS' LEASE OF [illegible] WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ a few more agents [illegible] address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—NO. 1 ASHLEY-ST. [illegible] Sale to be Thursday morning, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock. Full particulars furnished. HORACE REED & CO., General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 41 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY ROGERS & TOBIN, 120 WEST Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY M. H. MORRIS—ROOM 2, No. 47 West Randolph. [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 ACRE BLOCK IN SECTION 8 [illegible] STAVE, corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av., Tontonia Building, Room 1.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON PAULINA-ST., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. [illegible] MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 8 [illegible] MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES FRONTING ON South Park, [illegible] GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST. [illegible] JOHN ROCKWELL, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTING Madison Lake, Homan, Washington, Park-av. [illegible] WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT $800, A FEW LOTS JUST OUT side of the fire limits [illegible] STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON [illegible] WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—FIVE ACRES ON [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—200 FEET [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building [illegible]

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH—LOT 71 BY 20 [illegible]

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND GILLESPIE [illegible]

FOR SALE—RIVER LOTS—TWO LOTS ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON [illegible] FRED F. FISHER, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 18 SOUTH Clinton-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., CHOICE EAST FRONT [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST BUSINESS lots in Chicago [illegible] W. O. COLE, 170 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT, 40X120 [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONT [illegible] WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 5-ACRE BLOCK, SOUTHWEST [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE AND LOT NO. 322 [illegible]

FOR SALE—$200 EACH—LOTS NEAR FEET [illegible] T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH [illegible] 20 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON SMALL MONTHLY payments [illegible] J. M. HIRSH, 90 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—452 WEST LAKE, AT A BARGAIN [illegible] T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X100 FEET ON LAKE, BEtween Peoria and Sangamon. [illegible] T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, REAL Estate Agents, 131 East Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONLY $50 DOWN AND BALANCE [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS AT OLD PRICES—$250 AND [illegible] WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND LONG time, property on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, VanBuren, Tyler, Harrison [illegible] WISNER & TALLMAN, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHEAP HOUSES AND lots [illegible] PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 75 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 141 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES ON Wabash, Michigan, and Prairie-avs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK AND BOULEVARD [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES IN SEC. 8 T. 38, RANGE 13 [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FIVE NEW houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUAble acre property in the South and West Divisions by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 11 UNION-AV. AT A GREAT bargain. [illegible] HENRY J. GOODRICH, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON [illegible] THOS. A. & M. HILL, 451 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES IN THE N. E. 1/4 SEC. 13 [illegible] THOS. A. & M. HILL, 451 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 20-FOOT STONE FRONT residence [illegible] F. A. BRAGG & CO., 67 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 13 HONORE-ST., OCTAGON front brick residence [illegible] F. A. BRAGG & CO., 67 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House: [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMits [illegible] HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 136 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN BRICK HOUSE IF taken this week [illegible] HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 136 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES—BY CLINGER & BALLARD, 334 Wabash-av. [illegible] Price $25,000.

FOR SALE—THE ACRE LAKE SHORE front [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH LOT, EAST FRONT, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. [illegible] F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF THE CITY LIMITS, in vicinity of the South parks [illegible] GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. O. COLE & CO., 133 LaSalle-st., Room 5 Otis Block: [illegible]

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON MADIson-av. Park, between Hyde Park and Kenwood [illegible] ULRICH & BOND, 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL new cottages and two-story houses [illegible] HULBURD & Co., Englewood, and 66 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—1 OR 15 FINELY LOCATED RESIdence lots near the boulevard and Wentworth-av., offered cheap. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 66 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—FOR A FEW days, several choice 25-foot lots [illegible] HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 66 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood [illegible] THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 451 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE, 10 ACRES: [illegible] E. L. CANFIELD, 159 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE property [illegible] E. L. CANFIELD, 159 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, 12 ACRES [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES, 12 MILES from city and one mile from depot [illegible] A. D. RAY, 150 North Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S CHARMING 25 acre residence, in the village of St. Charles, Kane County, Ill. [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, 150 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GO WITH US ANY DAY TO SOUTH Evanston [illegible] WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 201 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK [illegible] A. D. McCHESNEY, 176 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, EMBRACING MOUNT Washington [illegible]

FOR SALE—15 ACRES CORNER OF COTTAGE Grove-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS [illegible]

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—POSITIVELY THE last chance [illegible] WARE, 176 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots [illegible] JOHN CULVER, Office 14 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY LYING CONtiguous to the C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible] G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 20 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 80 ACRES IN Section 23, [illegible] JOHN ROCKWELL, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD, 100X125 FEET ON [illegible] F. A. BRAGG & CO., 67 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 20 ACRES OF BEAUTIful high ground at South Englewood [illegible] W. O. COLE, 170 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Evanston [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, A COTTAGE AND grounds [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND lots, located near Hyde Park Depot [illegible] SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 280 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM, NEAR CHIcago [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, 150 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FARM—I HAVE A FARM of 80 acres, located 17 miles from Chicago, in the town of Orland, in Cook County, Ill. [illegible] SCHROEDER, Lemont, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND LOT in first-class neighborhood [illegible] Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A GOOD brick house in the South Division [illegible] CHACE & ABELL, 257 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPerty in some thriving town [illegible] W. H. V., 125 South Park-av.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A HOUSE and lot on the South or West Side [illegible] WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 18 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE worth about $3,000, either on the West or South side. Address MEAD, cor Twelfth and Lake Shores, or apply in person any evening after 6 p. m.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, IMPROVED and unimproved city property [illegible] F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON THE DOCK, NORTH side of Erie-st. bridge, a lot of timber [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—25,000 CHOICE PRESSED brick, also 100,000 best common brick [illegible] LIPPINCOTT, 197 Lake-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 1 TO 40 HORSE power [illegible] COLLINS & BATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines [illegible] F. W. NORTHROP [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGINE AND BOILER [illegible] 731 State-st.

FOR SALE—LITTLE ENGINE AND BOILER two-man power. 336 Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AMES' PORTABLE ENGINE and boiler, 10-horse power in good condition. Address E. J. CHAPMAN, 300 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS 44 INCHES DIameter [illegible] J. C. BOWSER & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

TO MANUFACTURERS—WANTED—MACHINE work [illegible] BLACKMER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENgine, about 15-horse power. Apply for this day only, A 22, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property [illegible] 287 West Madison-st.

MRS. L. CLARKE, TRANCE MEDIUM, NO. 388 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. [illegible] IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—A 7-OCTAVE CHICKERING PIano, in good order. Apply at 12 Park-av.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—A FIRST-class second-hand piano, immediately. Address, for five days, W A B, 311 Wabash-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—185 WABASH-AV.: [illegible] DREW & NEWBURY, 3 and 6 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THREE 11-ROOM DWELLINGS ON [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, 131 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, NO. 43 Centre-av.

TO RENT—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF house No. 353 Warren-av. Inquire at 353 Warren-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW HOUSE OF 6 rooms, suitable for hotel or boarding purposes, corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY FRAME DWELLING No. 1380 Michigan-av. [illegible] M. O. STONE, 145 Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN Evanston and Lake Forest, complete cottage [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED IF DEsired, 10 rooms, good barn, 29 Union-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK DWELLING [illegible] L. H. ROBINSON, 20 Park-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 5 ROOMS, VERY low rent. 13 Grant-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE ROOMS FOR tenants and offices, in new brown stone building. Inquire at 166 East Van Buren-st., near Rock Island Depot.

TO RENT—10 ROOM HOUSE ON WABASH-av. [illegible] Address V 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY HOUSE FOR $25 per month [illegible] F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS 12 ROOM BOARDing house [illegible] H. F. COY & CO., 177 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, $25 PER MONTH. Furniture also for sale [illegible]

TO RENT—DWELLING 186 FOURTH-AV. [illegible] J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 141 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, on Vincennes-av. [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 141 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 141 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE HOUSES on Wabash, Michigan, and Prairie-avs. [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—BY DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH, with or without board, good rooms, well furnished. Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS in the new marble front residence [illegible] References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, for two or four gentlemen, at No. 54 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR. Day-boarders wanted at 67 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, without board, to a lady and gentleman or single gentleman, at 580 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND CLOSETS TO A small American family. 1345 State-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 4 rooms, pantry and closet. 333 Burnside-st., near Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND ATTIC OF COTTAGE near Robey and Southwestern plank road. D. LEONARD, Room 16, Boone Block.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, furnished, at 574 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to gentlemen only at 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for 2 or 3 persons [illegible] 121 Thirtieth-st., two blocks west of State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO FINE OFFICES. BASEMENT [illegible] SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 280 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY, A store, just repainted, with new fixtures [illegible] at No. 563 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THIRD STORY OF 88 SOUTH HALsted-st. [illegible] D. COLE & SON'S Real Estate Office, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX SPLENDID STORES ON MADison-st. [illegible] D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR J. V. FARwell's, the first story and basement of an iron and stone front building [illegible] Apply to RENT & GOWARD, 150 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A SPACIOUS HALL IN PARKER'S building [illegible] D. R. DYCHE & CO., Druggists, cor Halsted and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 20X80, SUITABLE FOR all kinds of business. 183 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEMENT BEtween [illegible] West Adams-st. Apply at saloon, adj.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND BARN. INquire at 257 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR SOCIETIES—A HALL [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements [illegible]

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30 and 32 South Canal-st. [illegible] Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR partly furnished house [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUIT OF UNFURnished rooms [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARTY WOULD like to rent [illegible] Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, A FURnished house on South Side [illegible] SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 280 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 3 ROOMS ADAPTed to housekeeping [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN desire large pleasant room, with board [illegible] 1075 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE 10 OR 12 ROOM house on West Side. Address O 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM IN a genteel private family [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished or partly furnished rooms [illegible] Address N 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT room [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE of 4 or 5 rooms anywhere west of Green and east of Paulina-sts. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping [illegible] ALEXANDER, 207 Aberdeen-st., near Harrison.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 WELL FURnished rooms [illegible] Address F A S, 273 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARLOR AND 2 BEDrooms, furnished, on South Side [illegible] Address H 35, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 27TH INST., ON HALSTED, Madison or Wabash-av. to Thirty-first-st., a pocket book containing a sum of money, checks, keys and a receipt for $400. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 170 West Halsted-st.

FOUND—A COUPLE OF KEYS. APPLY Book-keeper, Tribune office.

FOUND—A BROWN HORSE WITH BLACK [illegible]

STRAYED—FROM GALE FARM, 1 BAY HORSE [illegible] W. W. SHAFFER [illegible]

STOLEN—$100 REWARD—FROM THE PREMises of the subscriber [illegible] JOSEPH DICKSON, Sandwich, Ill.

TAKEN UP—A BAY MARE WITH HARNESS [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WIDOWER AGED 35, WORTH IN real property $10,000 [illegible]

PERSONAL—BIRDIE: YOU WILL FIND A letter for you in P. O. directed A. E. B. [illegible] JOHN.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN OF 25, IN GOOD circumstances [illegible] Address K 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good hand, and who is acquainted with hardware; satisfactory references required. Address A 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS [illegible]

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER FAMILIAR with the lumber business. [illegible] Carrier No. 2.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE city [illegible]

WANTED—A DRUGGIST OF 2 YEARS' EXperience. Address Y 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK; must be rapid and correct. Address B 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN HONEST, STEADY, AND EXperienced German dry goods salesman [illegible] South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TRAVELing salesmen [illegible]

WANTED—A PRACTICAL DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper. Address, with reference, S J, care Carrier No. 24.

Trades.

WANTED—3 BRICKSETTERS, 20 BRICKwheelers, 150 laborers, and 50 teams [illegible]

WANTED—ROSEWOOD FINISHER, TO work on Rosewood mouldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & Co., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—STENCILER—A YOUNG MAN [illegible] SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF PLASTERERS, ON five houses, corner Case and Illinois sts.

WANTED—A BUTCHER. INQUIRE OF ROBERT STANTON, 10 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD PLASTERERS, ON [illegible] DR. RYDER'S Building. Highest wages.

WANTED—10 GOOD TIN ROOFERS FOR THE country. Apply at 28 Reaper Block, La Salle-st.

WANTED—STICK CANDY HAND. A FIRST-class workman can have steady work at liberal wages. [illegible] A. A. BROWN [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL BAKER TO take charge of a shop in Hooperton, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—12 CARPENTERS; $2.50 TO $3.50 per day [illegible] West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 CARPENTERS FOR city work [illegible] CHRISTIAN & KING, 101 South Canal-st., or 13 West Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMSTERS, USED to handling lumber. Apply at Southeast corner Twelfth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and do work around the house. Call at 48 and 50 South Water-st. J. H. DIX.

WANTED—MAN TO DRIVE TEAM. HE must be steady and understand the care of horses. Apply at 20 DePuyster-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands the care of horses. Call at 46 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY CHICAGO City Railway Company, 50 cobble stone pavers [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN and boys at 241 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS WAITER; ONE well used to a restaurant. Apply at 137 East Adams-st., before 10 a. m. for two days.

WANTED—25 MEN TO WORK ON FARMS. Inquire at 89 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN THE Cafe de l'Europe, 32 West Madison-st.

WANTED—25 LABORERS ACCUSTOMED TO work in lumber yards. [illegible]

WANTED—10 MALE WAITERS AT SUKEY & WILLIAMS Restaurant [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 500 RAILroad laborers [illegible] CHRISTIAN & KING, 101 South Canal, and 13 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR MENOMINEE [illegible] HJORTH & NEWTON.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS, $1 PER DAY AND board [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS using a Semple cutting machine. [illegible]

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE AND INDUSTRIous young men [illegible] Address O 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—500 MEN AND 10 TEAMS FOR C. & N. W. R. R. [illegible]

WANTED—25 HANDS TO-DAY FOR MR. SULlivan's [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR PACKER. Apply at 138 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—WORTHY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN and his wife, to live on a farm near city [illegible]

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED MEN AS porters in wholesale grocery business. C. H. BECKWITH & Co.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS AND [illegible] SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 160 West Madison-st. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, LEGITIMATE MANufacturing business [illegible] A. A. VAN WORMER [illegible]

A DRUG STORE IN A FLOURISHING TOWN of 12,000 inhabitants [illegible] LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago, or CHARLES SABIN, Rockford, Ill.

A FRUIT AND OYSTER STAND FOR SALE cheap; 273 State-st. Inquire on premises. C. KENNEDY.

A NICE CIGAR, TOBACCO, AND NEWS store for sale cheap. Inquire 809 South State-st.

A FINE GROCERY, LEASE AND FIXTURES [illegible] Apply at 451 South Clark-st.

A FINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONLY BEEN [illegible]

A GOOD MAN WANTED TO GO INTO BANKing business in Mason City, Ill. [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 23.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARgain [illegible]

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—ONE OF THE best in the city [illegible]

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers [illegible] WILLIAM DYKES [illegible]

COSMOPOLITAN BILLIARD PARLOR, 268 South Clark-st., for sale.

FANCY STORE, NOTIONS, CHROMOS, &c. [illegible] THOMAS & PETERSON [illegible]

LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE OF A West Randolph-st., or store to rent. E. MAYER.

THE PEOPLE'S LAUNDRY FOR SALE, SITUated 261 West Van Buren-st.

$300 TO $800 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in best money-making business in Chicago [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired at reasonable prices, by H. B. THAYER, 185 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, 1 Fourth-av. [illegible]

PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY FOR SALE near Lincoln Park [illegible]

WANTED—AN 8-FOOT SHOW-CASE, SILVER plated. [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—A SALOON AND FIXtures for cash, by JOHN MADDEN, Room 11, Rice's Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO INVEST $250, WITH SERVICES, in some good paying business. Address CASH, O 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL STOCK of dry goods and notions; must be cheap. [illegible] 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW: GOOD single rooms at Merchants' European Hotel, $1 per day. Good meals from 25 to 35 cents.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 70 South Desplaines-st. and 161 Milwaukee-av. [illegible]

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments [illegible] 117 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES [illegible]

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST COMPETENT GIRL FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; highest wages given. Inquire at [illegible] Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN PRIVATE FAMIly for general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork [illegible] 136 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—AT 481 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRST-class cook [illegible] No Irish need apply.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL IN A FAMILY OF two. Apply at 87 Myrtle-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork [illegible] West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Call at 360 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; good wages and steady home. 743 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL COMPETENT TO do the general housework of a private family. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A COOK AT 71 WEST ADAMS-ST. Wages $5 per week.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS; FIRST TO DO cooking, second to do dining-room work. Apply at 181 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages; small family. At 85 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN DO GENERAL housework, washing, and cooking for a small family. Apply at 1181 Indiana-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS TO DO DINING-ROOM work; also 2 boys; at BRAZELTON'S [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DINING-ROOM girl immediately, at 275 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 138 Centre-av.; one that can cook, iron and wash well.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 486 State-st.; to a good one good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A MEAT COOK; ALSO A KITCHen girl. Apply at Bethel Home, southwest corner Lake and Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT NO. 11 [illegible] Swede or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A COOK; NONE BUT A COMPEtent one will do; good wages. Apply at No. 32 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages paid to the right kind. Call at 31 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Apply at No. 573 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH OR AMERICAN girl to wait upon an invalid lady. 1089 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family of three persons; [illegible]

WANTED—2 GOOD RESTAURANT ORDER cooks, 8 dining room girls, 25 kitchen girls [illegible] 136 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, the other as second girl. Inquire at 580 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family; good wages. Apply immediately at 61 South May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO IS ALSO A good washer and ironer at 88 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT GIRL to care for children. 37 Centre-av.

WANTED—A SERVANT TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 96 Scely-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 413 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—ONE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and accustomed to wait on table [illegible] 47 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE AND CHAMbermaid, also girls for families, at Riverside, Evanston, and Highland Park [illegible] Mrs. BATES, office 30 Polk-court.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook, English preferred. Apply at 574 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND SEAMstress (Wheeler & Wilson), for Stanley House, Hyde Park. [illegible]

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN HONest and industrious girl; must be a good washer and ironer and willing to work [illegible] 70 Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 163 Third-av.

WANTED—AT 1071 WABASH-AV., A GOOD girl to do general housework, near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 486 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Good wages to the right person. Apply at 607 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 849 WABASH-AV., A COMpetent cook for a private boarding house.

WANTED—COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, DINING room and scrub girls. Also girls for house work in private families. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1009 State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—3 COOKS AND 2 SECOND GIRLS, and 20 general house servants [illegible] Mrs. PATCH'S [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. INquire in restaurant at 174 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework where there is four in a family. Apply at 23 Walnut-st., 1 block west of Union Park.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS AT 189 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND ONE TO DO washing and ironing and assist in doing general housework; good wages given. Call at 523 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COLLAR AND SHIRT MAKERS. WILSON BRO., 63 Washington-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS [illegible] TOMLINSON'S, 143 State-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, 6 GIRLS, GOOD [illegible] 118 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS FOR CUSTOM work. None but first-class need apply. [illegible] North Wells-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS FOR private families. Apply to MRS. THOMPSON, 1009 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD STRIPPER. 39 NORTH Franklin-st. A. MEYER.

WANTED—LADY CASHIER, SECOND GIRL, [illegible] CITY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 102 South Franklin-st., Room 23.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS YOUNG LADY IN A cigar store, who understands the business. Apply to THOMAS & PETERSON, 113 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—3 GIRLS THAT UNDERSTAND bindery work; also three girls to label bottles, etc., Warner's Factory, 619 South State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 138 TWENTY-SECond-st., have for sale a large lot of new and second-hand open and top buggies, farm wagons, harness. Call and inspect.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW CARRIAGE AND harness; might exchange for [illegible] Address O 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$50 WILL BUY A GOOD EXPRESS or business horse, this morning, at 146 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STRONG SQUARE-BOX business buggy. Price, $60. Apply at 528 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG MARE, FOUR weeks in from the country; sound and gentle, a good trotter; owner has no use for her, and will sell cheap for cash. Apply at 618 South State.

FOR SALE—SET DOUBLE HARNESS, Oreide trimmings; complete, very cheap for cash. Can be seen at Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—3 HORSES OF ALL KINDS cheap; also, phaetons, open, and top buggy, and single harness at West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BLACK PHAETON pony for boy or lady use. [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE LEFT WITH ME FOR sale the horses and carriage belonging to a gentleman [illegible] SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 280 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BAY MARE SUITABLE for buggy [illegible] South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF STYLISH MATCH horses [illegible]

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP buggy [illegible] F. H. CARSONS [illegible]

SLIDE SEAT PHAETONS, EXTENSION, [illegible] L. SMITH.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF [illegible] FLETCHER & CHENEY [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD BUS horses [illegible] WALKER BROS., 12 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HORSE AND TOP buggy at a bargain for cash. Address F 48, Tribune Branch office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools, or business [illegible] WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

LADIES' FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. [illegible] Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary publicity [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR AP plicants [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible]

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having several years' experience in a leading dry goods house [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BANK [illegible] Address O 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to work in a store; can speak six different kinds of languages, Scandinavian, German, Spanish, French, Holland, and English. Apply at 89 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed or examined by an experienced accountant. [illegible] A. BRADLEY, No. 183 East Madison-st., or No. 273 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper. Good references. Address C 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS had some experience in the grocery business; understands bookkeeping. Address G. MILES, 133 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS OR clothing house, by a gentleman who has had eleven years' experience in the business [illegible] Address D, 530 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and landscape gardener from Europe. Address L, 239 S. Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN EXPERIenced engineer. 42 Newbury-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn a machinist or carpenter [illegible] Address Q 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French pastry cook. Apply at the French Market, 82 West Adams-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND woman in gentleman's family, man a first-class coachman, woman experienced cook [illegible] 154 West Madison-st., in shoe store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man (a Dane) in a private American family. Is a good and careful driver. Address V 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, married. Address X 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. [illegible] Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man of experience, as travelling, collecting, and general business agent [illegible] Address Q 32, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family [illegible] 117 West Ohio-st. Any person objecting to Irish need not apply.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do housework. Apply at 729 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Canadian girl to do second work. Call or address 134 North Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, with references, as wet nurse or to do general housework in small family [illegible] West Van Buren-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do sewing and light work in a private family. Call at 124 Catharine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY ENGlish person, as seamstress in a private family [illegible] Mrs. BAYNES, 401 Hubbard-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A young and healthy Swedish woman; speaks English, and will go out or take child home if desired. Address A. JACKSON, 63 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had 7 years' experience in hotel business [illegible] Address J H F, Stock Yards.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

50 LAKE-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate lady and gent, or gentlemen [illegible]

66 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE FRONT room, with alcove [illegible]

100 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—ROOMS AS FOLlows, with board [illegible]

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—First-class table board [illegible]

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—Front parlor, furnished, with first-class board. [illegible]

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A PLEASANT front parlor to two gentlemen [illegible]

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen only.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, with board [illegible]

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER [illegible]

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A private family [illegible]

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms, with first-class board [illegible]

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE furnished room with board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE UNFURnished room with board [illegible]

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASant unfurnished room [illegible]

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH board. [illegible]

WEBER HOUSE—186 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $5 to $8 per week. [illegible]

South Side.

62 VINCENNES-AV.—HANDSOME ROOM, unfurnished except carpets, with board. [illegible]

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—ROOMS, ENsuite or single, closets, gas [illegible]

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board [illegible]

499 BURNSIDE-ST. [illegible]

609 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, with first-class board [illegible]

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished suite [illegible]

783 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE AND PLEASant front room, with alcove [illegible] MRS. SIBLEY.

809 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room [illegible]

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st.—Large room with closet, furnished or unfurnished [illegible]

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms to rent, with board.

1322 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, WITH nice board, in nice locality to a nice party. Call from 1 to 10, evening.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN EXcellent accommodation, furnished or unfurnished [illegible] J. N. Hall, Kimbark & Co., Michigan-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD [illegible]

BOARD—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, with board, in private family on West Side [illegible] Address V 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen [illegible] Address F 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, in a private family, for a young man [illegible] K 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH SUITE OF ROOMS, FOR GENtleman, wife, and child [illegible] Address P 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN ON THE South Side. Address C 95, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE residence [illegible] PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 75 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE OR [illegible] THOMAS [illegible] West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE property [illegible] F. H. MILLER & CO., 160 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$1,000 WORTH OF good real estate for household furniture. [illegible] 80 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOT [illegible] 138 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—GOOD FURNITURE OF ROOM [illegible]

FOR SALE—FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP, and a good room to rent. [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—BURNISHED ROOM [illegible] Address N 22, Tribune office.

NEW FURNITURE, BLACK-WALNUT, HALL [illegible] Address E M F, 135 Twenty-[illegible]

HORSES OR VIADUCTS.

The C., B. & Q. Track Before the Council Committee on Railroads.

Interested Property-Holders Give Expression to Their Feelings.

They Oppose the Passage of Freight Trains and Locomotives Across the Avenues.

A Decided Opposition to Viaducts—Passenger Trains Drawn by Horses Unobjectionable.

The Railroad Committee of the Council met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of viaducts over the C., B. & Q. track, on the South Side. Ald. Woodman, the Chairman, stated that he had notified the railroad company, but Messrs. Walker and Harris were absent, and asked a postponement for two weeks, desiring to be present and see what could be done. He would be glad to hear, however, what any of the citizens present had to say.

Mr. Louis Wahl stated that there was a meeting on the preceding evening of the property-owners interested, and the matter was fully discussed, and he was directed to express their sentiments. The owners on the streets crossed all felt something must be done. They had borne the trouble long enough. As they understood the charter, the Council could at any time make the roads use horse power, and they had petitioned to have steam-power used. When the charter was granted, no one thought the road was to be used for a switch track. Hundreds of locomotives used it daily, and it had been borne long enough. Let them try horse-power, and if it proved more of an obstruction, they could resort to steam again. He believed a plan could be devised which could suit both sides. He was for railroads, but did not think it necessary to have a track across the city. Judge Higgins had been requested to look up the law, for they wished to act in strict accordance with it, and in a friendly spirit toward the roads. The matter could be settled, though it might cost something.

In reply to a question by Mr. Otis, he said the people were opposed to viaducts.

Most of those present expressed the same opinion. They had petitioned for horse power and not viaducts.

Judge Higgins said he had been too busy to investigate the case, but he had a definite opinion independent of investigation. It seemed very proper that the representatives of the road should be present. Originally the track was not intended to be a general thoroughfare, and the Council retained the right to insist on horse power. Even if they had not, they would have the power, as a police regulation, in a populous city. The road might not be prohibited from going to a certain point, but the way of going there could be regulated. The only question was whether it was proper and just to exercise the power. What the Committee had done seemed the most proper course. The people most interested were the large property-holders, and the people who often crossed the road. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Hathaway said by the charter the road was bound to make its business conform to that of the streets, and to use horse-power if required. The annoyance on Wabash avenue was not as great as on Michigan avenue. Fifty locomotives a day ran across it and back. Two persons had been killed there in about three months.

Mr. Page said some time ago he had been on a Committee on the same subject. He had seen Mr. Harris, who was ready to make such arrangements as that there should be no obstructions, and that the trains should stop on the avenues. He had no doubt the other roads would agree to it. The railroad men saw they were obstructing the avenues, and he was sure an arrangement could be made to satisfy all sides. The nuisance had been a most serious one, and should be remedied. As for viaducts, he was opposed to them. He did not want such fine avenues obstructed in any such way, and their beauty thus damaged. If the track were entirely sunk he should have no objection, and he thought it could be done. He believed that the roads would be amenable to reason, and come to a satisfactory understanding. The citizens had been very lenient and long-suffering.

The Chairman stated the objections of the railroads to totally sinking their tracks.

A citizen objected strenuously to viaducts, which would not prevent frightening horses, and which would damage adjoining property. The railroads wanted them, and property-holders did not.

The Committee then adjourned for two weeks.

THE FURNITURE TRADE.

Organization of a Northwestern Furniture Manufacturers' Exchange, with Headquarters at Chicago.

A Convention of the furniture manufacturers of the West and Northwest, was held at South Bend, Ind., Aug. 27, at which Mr. J. Beiersdorf, of Chicago, acted as Chairman. The following resolutions, which were adopted, will show fully the object of the Convention:

WHEREAS, The immense furniture trade of the West being in a disorganized and unsettled condition, with no organized system of prices, or terms of sale, and being to a great extent at the mercy of unscrupulous dealers, it is hereby

Resolved, That an organization be perfected for the protection of manufacturers of furniture and all honorable dealers which shall be called the Furniture Men's Exchange of the Northwest.

Resolved, That its headquarters shall be in Chicago, and shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall also constitute a Board before and by whom all questions shall be settled.

Resolved, That this organization shall be regulated by a Constitution and By-Laws hereafter to be made.

Resolved, That the object of the organization shall be to establish, as far as possible, some regulated system of prices of all articles of furniture, including upholstery of all kinds, and to protect, in some way to be provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws, against all "dead-beats" and delinquent customers.

Resolved, That all sales made by agents shall be regulated in some way to be set forth as above, and the Committee respectfully suggest that all orders taken by such agents shall be signed by the party purchasing, and for the further protection of the dealer, and to prevent all errors of account, the agent shall give a duplicate copy of such order, with price and terms under his signature.

Resolved, That the terms of sale shall also be regulated in some manner hereafter to be set forth; and the Committee further suggests that all purchasers be required to give a note or accepted draft for all accounts which shall be done on receipt of goods, or as soon thereafter as the same can be consummated.

Resolved, That in case any customer shall go to give such note or draft, his name shall be reported to the Secretary, who shall immediately inform all the members of the organization of such fact.

Resolved, That a room shall be provided for the use of the organization, which shall be kept open at all times during reasonable business hours, where the records of the organization shall be kept, and where all business letters shall be addressed, and which shall be under the charge of the Secretary, who shall be paid for his services therefor.

Resolved, That a fund be provided for in such Constitution and By-Laws to meet such expenses as shall be necessary to keep in force such organization.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee it is not advisable to establish any prices at this Convention; that it can be most successfully done by manufacturers of certain specialties, who can, by correspondence or meeting, regulate and establish prices suiting their line of manufacture.

It was further resolved to meet again on Tuesday, Aug. 27, at the Teutonia Life Insurance Co.'s Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, Chicago. Pursuant to the above resolutions, the Convention assembled the day before yesterday at 10 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. Beiersdorf, who nominated Mr. M. H. Baker temporary Chairman.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

After reassembling, the Secretary read a Constitution and By-Laws, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. Beiersdorf was nominated and unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Louis Shulz was nominated and elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

On motion the Board was instructed to have the Constitution and By-Laws printed.

On motion it was resolved to hereafter advertise the meetings of the "Furniture Men's Exchange" in at least four daily papers.

The Convention then adjourned until yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m., at which hour it met again pursuant to adjournment.

A ballot for Secretary was taken, and Mr. H. Johnson elected on the first ballot.

On motion the Convention returned thanks to Mr. M. H. Baker for services rendered in drawing up the Constitution and By-Laws. The Teutonia Life Insurance Company was also thanked for the use of its building.

A motion was made and carried that the next meeting be held at Chicago, subject to the call of the Secretary.

After a recess of half an hour the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

No Races at Dexter Park Yesterday in Consequence of Rain.

Great Activity in Pools Last Evening—Aquatic, Base Ball, Etc.

THE TURF.

THE RACES POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF RAIN.

The drizzling rain and mist which prevailed yesterday necessitated the postponement of the first day's racing of the Dexter Park summer meeting. It had been hoped, up to 12 o'clock, that the sun would come out and the rain cease, so that the racing could proceed, but it continued to storm, and nothing remained but to postpone the programme one day all around. This will carry it over until Monday, provided no further interruptions occur, and the great free-for-all race will be trotted then. The races will positively come off to-day if the weather is fair after noon, commencing promptly at 2 o'clock. There was a lively time last evening at the pool sales in the Sherman House. Transactions were brisk and heavy, a large amount of money finding its way into Major Barker's box. The chief interest was centered in the three minute race, which eventually narrowed down to "anything to beat John H." The field sold first choice at a range of $75 against $50 for John H. as second choice, while for third choice the preference was about evenly divided between Edgar, Foley, and Mambrino Pilot, at an average of about $20. If John H should win after all, it will be a rich harvest for his owner, who invested largely on his favorite. [illegible]

THE GREAT FLYERS.

In a conversation with Budd Doble, yesterday, several interesting facts were learned in relation to the great trotters, Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and Jay Gould. Doble states that the Maid has been out of condition for some time past, her malady being a sort of skin disease, arising from bad blood. At Buffalo she was nervous, flighty, and feverish, and it was deemed astonishing that she should do so well in the race. She grew worse from this time, and when she reached Milwaukee she was not fit for a race of the 2:40 class. Doble says that Lucy strained a tendon in her exercise at Milwaukee, and deemed it dangerous to allow her to trot. From Chicago the two mares will be shipped to San Francisco in an elegant palace car specially constructed for the purpose. [illegible] with the California horse, which is set for the 20th of October. In view of the Maid's present condition, Doble is not sanguine of success on the Pacific Coast, and fears defeat in case the famous horse Occident should prove to be what is claimed for him. Jay Gould will make his last appearance this season in Chicago, as after his race here in the free-for-all purse he will be returned to the East and go into the stud.

JIM IRVING POISONED.

[illegible]

THE GREAT FOUR-MILE RACE AT LONG BRANCH TO-DAY.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 28.—The four-mile heat race, to-morrow, creates great excitement. In eight horses were entered to start a four-mile race before. Frank Hampton is the favorite.

ATHLETICS VS. ATLANTICS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—In a game of base ball to-day, the score stood: Athletics, 26; Atlantics, 12.

AQUATIC.

CONVENTION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Amateur Oarsmen's Convention was well attended to-day. The morning session was unimportant. On reassembling, the Committee on Credentials reported delegates from Detroit, Saginaw, Boston, Rochester, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Newark, Brooklyn, and New York. James M. Ferguson, of Philadelphia, was chosen Permanent President, and A. J. Dexter, of Narragansett, Vice President. The Constitution then adjourned.

CRICKET.

SECOND MATCH AT OTTAWA, CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 28.—The second match of the series of cricket of the English gentlemen eleven against twenty-two of the Canadian clubs was played to-day. The Englishmen were the first at the bat, and made 201, of which Grace, although suffering from sickness, made 73. The Canadians, in their first inning, scored 43, and went in again and were disposed of for 49.

PUGILISTIC.

A FORTHCOMING FIGHT.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A large party of roughs left Boston, this morning, said to be bound for Campbell's Island, off Eastport, Me., to witness a prize-fight between Timony, of Providence, and Kelly, of Boston. It is reported that the fight will take place Friday morning.

BASE BALL.

THE RED STOCKINGS WIN A GAME.

OGDENSBURGH, N.Y., Aug. 28.—The Boston Club defeated the Pastimes, of this city, to-day, by a score of 45 to 1. The Pastime is the best amateur club in Northern New York.

THE ACTIVES AND STARS,

the latter of Ottumwa, and said to be a strong club, will play a match game this afternoon at Green's Garden, weather permitting.

COMPENSATION ALLOWED.

Award of Damages Against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

In Judge Farwell's Court, yesterday, the juries in the railroad condemnation cases delivered the following verdicts:

9,898. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad v. William Hunt et al. The jury find that George Dow and Mary Dow, his wife, are the owners of Lot 31, Block 6, of Magee & High's Addition of the City of Chicago, and improvements thereon erected, and that they are entitled to the sum of $4,500 as full compensation for the same. That George W. Stowe and Mary W. Stowe, his wife, are the owners of Lot No. 5, in Block 22, Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, and the improvements thereon erected, and they are entitled to the sum of $2,850, as full compensation for the same. That Henry Weinke is the owner of the lease of Lot No. 1, Block 12, of Carpenter's Addition to the City of Chicago, which lease expires on May 1, 1873, and improvements thereon erected, and that he is entitled to the sum of $2,280 as full compensation for the same. That Philo Carpenter is the owner of Lot No. 11, Block 12, Carpenter's Addition to the City of Chicago, and that he is entitled to the sum of $2,130 as full compensation for the same. That we have no evidence of any interest of the respondents, Stephen F. Davis, Charles Ballou, and ——— Meehan, either as owners or otherwise, in Lot 5, Block 9, of Carpenter's Addition to Chicago.

9,826. The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. James Hackett et al. The jury find as follows: That Michael Crow and Mary Crow, owners of Lot No. 24, Canal Trustees' Addition to Chicago, are entitled to $911 as compensation. That John Griffin and Mary Griffin, owners of Lot 3, in Adams' Addition to Chicago, are entitled to $1,800 as compensation. That James Hackett and Emily Hackett, owners of Lot 8, in Pollock's Subdivision in the southeast quarter of Section 18, 39, 14, are entitled to $1,900 as compensation; and that Joseph Pany, owner of Lot 2, except the south 25 feet in Block 1, Canal Trustees' Second Addition to Chicago, is entitled to $1,600 as compensation.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The Committee of One Hundred this afternoon, by a vote of 20 against 29, rejected the report indirectly favoring the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad project, and adopted resolutions indorsing the proposed Ravenswood bridge $2,500,000 subsidy compromise with the Central Pacific by 52 against 35, but immediately after, amid confusion and wrangling, voted to adjourn *sine die*.

Preparations are being made to give General McClellan a grand reception on his arrival this evening. The entire National Guard will escort him to the hotel.

The Schoeppe Murder Case.

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 28.—The jury for another trial in the Schoeppe murder case was empanelled this evening. The Court was then adjourned until to-morrow, when the case will be opened by the Commonwealth.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Another Attack Upon the Smith-Perkins Ring.

A Petition Full of Vigorous Anglo-Saxon.

The Assignee Ordered to Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Removed from Office.

Some Curious Charges—An Insight into the Interior History of the Ring's Doings.

John A. King, by his attorneys, Cooper, Garnett & Packard, with Samuel W. Fuller, yesterday forenoon presented a further amended petition to Judge Blodgett, in the case of the State Insurance Company, calling on Norman C. Perkins to show cause why he should not be removed from the position of assignee. His Honor ordered the petition filed, respondent to answer by Monday morning; the petitioner to serve a copy of the amended petition on respondent or his attorney.

The copy was served last night, and it is understood that if Mr. Perkins fails to reply satisfactorily on Monday, Judge Blodgett will at once proceed to pronounce an opinion on the case.

THE BILL

recites that the petition is a creditor of the State Insurance Company; that on the 15th day of July last past, he filed a petition to this honorable Court, praying for the removal of Norman C. Perkins from the position of assignee in bankruptcy of the said company; that on the 20th day of the same month the Court granted a rule in compliance with the prayer of the petition, calling on the respondent to show cause why he should not be so removed; that, on the 25th day of the same month, said respondent submitted written answers in compliance with the terms of such ruling, which answers the Court took under advisement; that since that period no further action had been taken in the premises until further facts and circumstances came to the knowledge of the affiant, to the following effect, viz.: That on January, 1871, or before the insolvency of the said Company, said Norman C. Perkins performed certain professional services for the said Company, for which he charged the sum of $800, which he was paid between the dates of the 12th day of October and the 2d day of November, or after the insolvency of the said Company; that said affiant well and truly believes said respondent to have been aware of the insolvency of said Company, and that the payment of such a sum was an act of fraudulent preference to the respondent within the spirit and meaning of the Bankruptcy act of the United States, approved March 2, 1867; that such fraudulent preference was sufficient alone to disqualify him under the intent of said act from holding the position of trust of assignee of said Company. Further, that up to the 25th day of July last past, said respondent failed to file any report with the Register in Bankruptcy, of the condition of the assets of said estate, such report being required by the 15th of the General Orders in Bankruptcy, as amended by the Supreme Court of the United States, and gave, as an excuse for his non-compliance with said order, that he was not aware of its existence until a short time previously to the date mentioned. And although a month had elapsed since this period, during which said respondent had collected large sums of money, [illegible]

[illegible]

The bill concludes by praying that an additional notice be served on said Norman C. Perkins to show additional cause why the Court should not make an order for his removal.

The petition was accompanied by the following:

AFFIDAVITS.

Andrew J. Madden, being duly sworn, says that he is at present one of the firm of Jameson & Morse, printers, doing business at No. 240 East Madison street, Chicago; that on or about the 17th of July, 1872, this affiant called on Mr. Norman C. Perkins, the assignee of said State Insurance Company, and presented a claim that the firm of Jameson & Morse had against said Insurance Company [illegible]

[illegible]

Truman W. Brophy, being duly sworn, on oath states that he is a dentist, and at present doing business at 192 West Madison street, Chicago, and that he was a policy-holder in said State Insurance Company; that he sustained a loss on said policy by the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871; that he has proved up his claim against said Insurance Company in bankruptcy, and the same has been allowed; that on or about the 20th day of April, A. D. 1872, this affiant having previously been solicited to sell out his claim for ten and twelve cents on the dollar, and having also been informed by the Secretary of said Company, that, in his opinion, ten cents on a dollar was all the creditors would be able to realize out of the assets of the Company; called upon Mr. Norman C. Perkins, the assignee of the Company, at the suggestion of the Register in Bankruptcy, to find out whether the opinion of the Secretary, given him as hereinbefore stated, was correct or not. In reply to the inquiry of this affiant as to what was the financial condition of the Company, and as to whether it would be advisable for this affiant to sell out his claim for ten cents on the dollar, Mr. Perkins informed this affiant that he (Perkins) could not form any opinion in regard to what dividend the Company could pay, until he had collected the assets; that the assets to some extent, consisted of money loaned on mortgages on property which had been burned, and that in many cases it would be necessary to bring suit, and that it was extremely uncertain as to the amount that could eventually be recovered; that he had himself a policy on his library for $1,000, which he had sold for ten cents on a dollar, and that he was very glad to get that amount; that he gave this affiant no intimation of any money being deposited in the National Loan and Trust Company's Bank, or in the hands of George C. Smith, as Treasurer, or even that the Company had any cash or United States bonds on hand at the time of the great fire or since; and this affiant had no knowledge that any such thing was the fact.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Legal Notes.

In the case of the State Insurance Company, and the action taken by stockholders to restrain Norman C. Perkins from acting as assignee, a petition was presented to Judge Blodgett, yesterday morning, the particulars of which will be found reported elsewhere. The Court did not sit, and the matter does not appear in the minutes.

H. N. Hibbard, Register in Bankruptcy, is back and full of business.

Judge Blodgett returned to the city yesterday morning, and transacted some little business, but did not sit in Court.

The United States Circuit Court was not opened yesterday.

The decisions in the railroad condemnation cases, and the fresh litigation from Riverside, briefly noted in our legal record, will be found fully reported in another column.

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

1,198. James G. Smeal et al. Filed bond of provisional assignee, and entered a certified order appointing D. W. Clark, Jr., provisional assignee.

1,097. Charles F. Webster et al. Filed affidavit of Rosalie W. Webster, and entered order that a horse and buggy in the hands of the Marshal, or the provisional assignee, be delivered to Rosalie W. Webster, without prejudice as to any claim to be hereafter made.

1,033. Mathew Underwood et al. Filed report of special Master, and entered order that report stand confirmed unless objections are filed by Monday morning next.

1,266. Germania Insurance Company. Entered and certified decree on petition of Joseph Wissler.

1,203. Ira A. Lount et al. Entered and issued order under Section 27.

ADMIRALTY.

3,436. Eli Graham v. The barge of the scow Irene, 50 tons of cord-wood. Graham is owner of the scow. Petition prays for a monition against the cargo, to secure the freight, $125, which he has not been able to obtain.

3,471. Charles Wallis v. Schooner Rising Star. Libel for $39.75, wages claimed as a common mariner.

The Superior Court.

IN CHANCERY.

397. Kean v. Clark. Proof of publication of *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and default.

398. Kean v. Nakas. Same.

782. Clark v. Clark. By stipulation, time to plead answer or demurrer extended 20 days.

39,364. Titsworth et al. v. Thos. Brackin. Motion of petitioner for leave to file petition. Ordered.

LAW.

39,372. Forester v. Gertal. Default.

38,397. Newhall et al. v. Goss et al. Damages assessed at $412.91.

38,738. Wells v. City. Plaintiff enters nolle prosequi to all except first count, and demurrer to first count sustained, and final judgment for defendant on demurrer. Plaintiff appeals. Bond $250 in 20 days.

38,983. Roelig v. Koeber. Motion of plaintiff and petition to add to the defendants Anton Schiller, M. Coeman, Solomon Berm, A. Uber, F. Ritz, A. Ritz, C. Ritz, and Edward G. W. Ritz.

NEW SUITS.

39,960. No papers in this case.

39,961. Olive F. Butterfield v. Gideon P. Butterfield. Divorce. The parties were married in 1868, in Connecticut, and lived together till 1870, when the husband deserted.

39,962. Mary A. Hilber v. Matthew Hilbert. Divorce. The parties were married on the 9th of December, 1871, at Des Moines. Appellant alleges adultery at Des Moines.

39,963. Frederick Dahms v. Charles Schulz. *Capias ad respondendum*. Case of trespass, in which damages are laid at $3,000. Complainant alleges, in his affidavit, a malicious arrest for larceny of a horse, being held to bail by Justice Vant Wood, whose decision was afterwards reversed.

39,964. A. D. Titsworth v. Thos. Brackin. Petition to restore records.

The Circuit Court.

LAW.

692. Crosson v. Gunderman. Dismissed on payment of costs by plaintiff's attorney.

960. McGahee v. Gunderman et al. Same.

5,691. Thomas M. Hoyne v. The City of Chicago. Petition for an injunction to restrain the city from granting a tax sale deed of his property, alleged to have been wrongfully sold for unpaid taxes, to John Forsyth. Petitioner alleges that he paid the taxes, and that the receipt was burned in the great fire. Writ ordered, complainant filing bond for $1,000.

3,823. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad v. William Hunt et al. Damages assessed by jury. Motion of defendant Dows for new trial. Report elsewhere.

2,826. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company v. James Hackett et al. Damages of defendant Crow assessed by agreement at $1,610, and of defendant Hackett at $1,900. Jury sworn and called, viz: E. Kramer, Peter Grogan, P. Webster, H. Harrison, Peter Hoeg, F. Link, J. J. Chase, C. M. Bragg, A. W. Hoffman, John Alloway, L. B. Jameson and W. J. Elbrook. Evidence heard and judgment returned on verdict. Report elsewhere.

NEW SUITS.

5,684. De Golyer v. the Town of Riverside et al. Application for an injunction to restrain the Collector from collecting the town taxes for 1871. A summary of the bill is given in another column.

5,685. Rawson v. Harr. Appeal from the Court of Justice Calvin de Wolf.

5,686. Hunt v. Kirchoff. Injunction to restrain defendant from collecting the debts of the firm of J. D. Kerchoff & Co., or from applying funds belonging to the firm to his own use. The bill states that W. C. Hunt entered into partnership with J. D. Kerchoff on the 7th May last to manufacture vinegar at No. 155 Fulton street; that Hunt invested $2,000 in the concern; that Kirchoff was to give his labor as his share in the co-partnership, and that he had already drawn out $800 for his private expenses; that Kirchoff had given a chattel mortgage, before entering the partnership, under which the apparatus used in the manufactory had been seized and sold, and the business consequently brought to a standstill, and that Kirchoff is insolvent.

5,687. Philip Sherwood v. James Warwick. Trespass, $2,000.

5,688. Frederick Knehl v. Frederick Koehler. Trespass, $5,000.

5,689. Henry Peterson v. Claus Frederick Buhl. Trespass, $5,000.

5,690. Magdalene Helmke v. Wilke Johns. Trespass, $5,000.

5,691. Thos. M. Hoyne v. City of Chicago et al. Petition to restrain the City of Chicago executing a tax deed of sale of petitioner's property for non-payment of taxes, said property being situate the north 43 feet of Lot 1, Block 120, of the School Section Addition to the town, now the City of Chicago. Petitioner alleges that he had paid his taxes, but that the receipt was burned in the great fire; that, notwithstanding this fact, said property was sold to John Forsyth, for the alleged unpaid taxes, and he prays for an injunction restraining the perfection of the sale, and recovering the deed from the city.

[illegible]

The County Court.

WILLS PROVED.

Thomas Edward Holland, minor. Inventory approved. Order made authorizing the guardian to loan money, and approving trust deed.

Ernst Frederick. Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Fredericka Frederick, widow, and her individual bond approved for $10,000.

Patrick Phelan. Suggestion of marriage. Executrix, being married, asks leave to change her name on the record, her husband, John Powers, consenting. New bond filed.

CLAIMS.

Andrew Nelson. Claim of Dr. DeLaskl; allowed $27.50.

Francis Rooney. Claim of Watson Griffith; dismissed.

Patrick Phillips. Claims of John Clark and William Golson. William S. Golson, and Charles ——— dismissed.

Conrad Scheuermann. Claim of Henry C. Ayres; dismissed.

Bill N. Baisner. Claims of Frederick Schroeder and William Skinner; dismissed.

Samuel D. Smith. Claim of Philip Tripp; allowed $210. John Beers allowed $25. E. Goodman allowed $6, and Henry Tamlin allowed $60.45.

William J. Towle. Claim of Third National Bank; allowed for $168.21.

Henry Weltman, Jr. The following claims allowed: A. H. Wiedholt, $10.60; Bernhard Kupler, $17.00; Jacob Hecker, $20; Henry Brookhaus, $21.60; and Charles Heinemann, $61.76.

[illegible] of Jonas W. Wheeler, of $1,000, restored.

ILLINOIS.

Military Transfer—The Robertson Scandal—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—Captain O. A. Thompson, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, who has been stationed in this city for a year past on recruiting service, has been relieved from duty, and ordered to report to the General Recruiting Headquarters in New York City. He will be relieved by Captain O. W. Benham, Seventh United States Infantry. Captain Thompson has, during his stay here, recruited and sent to the recruiting depot at Newport Barracks, Ky., 219 men. He will part with his many friends here, who will part with him with great reluctance.

Dr. Geo. L. Allen, of this city, has received from the Hon. Jos. Brown, Mayor of St. Louis, the appointment of Health Commissioner and Physician of the Quarantine establishment of St. Louis. During the war Dr. Allen was one of the five Chief Medical Inspectors of the army, and was on duty throughout an immense scope of country, a part of which was the Mississippi Valley from Cairo to New Orleans. He is peculiarly fitted for the executive duties of the position.

Rev. Wm. Hay, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Presbytery of Louisville to take testimony in the case of the Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson, has been in the city for a day past, to collect evidence. The utmost secrecy was maintained, but it has transpired that his object here alone was to find out whether the reverend gentleman was in the habit of getting drunk while here, for if this fact should be established, it would destroy the defence of Robertson that he fell from his high place because he was drugged. It is said that some evidence of intemperate habits was obtained. It is further said that Mr. Hay expressed the opinion that unless a strong case was made out against Robertson his church would reinstate him.

Acquitted—Furious Rain and Wind Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 28.—The trial of Wesley Jones and J. F. Carpenter, for killing Richard Beatty, near Waverly, a year ago, which has occupied the attention and time of the Morgan County Court since Monday noon, terminated this evening with a verdict of acquittal. The jury were out less than half an hour, and were all for acquittal on the ballot taken immediately after retiring to their room. Hon. W. H. Pogue, State's Attorney, and Hon. J. M. Epler, of Jacksonville, conducted the case for the people, and Hon. William H. Barnes, Judge Whitlock, and Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, all members of the Jacksonville bar, for the prisoners. The facts of this case, which excited much interest, were in brief as follows: Two desperadoes, named McClure, had threatened to burn Carpenter's barn. Expecting they would attempt to execute the threat, Carpenter employed Jones to watch with him for the approach at night of the McClures. While thus watching, and armed with guns, at about 11 o'clock, one night, Carpenter and Jones saw by the dim starlight objects approaching the barn, which they supposed were the McClures. At one of these Jones fired. The objects proved to be one Richard Beatty, a friend of Carpenter's, who had come to stay all night with him, and his horse, which he was leading to the barn to put up before going to the house. Jones' aim was at Beatty, and the contents of his gun entered poor Beatty's body, killing him almost instantly. The weapon which was aimed, as was supposed, at a desperado and an enemy, killed a friend and a worthy young man. The verdict is universally approved by the people, who are acquainted with the parties, and all the facts connected with the killing.

A furious wind and rain storm passed over Jacksonville and the region round about this afternoon, about half-past 5 o'clock. The Jacksonville Woollen Mills and the Home Woollen Mills, both of this city, were partly unroofed, doing damage to all, the amount of some $3,000. Many of the ornamental trees of the city were blown down, the fruit trees denuded of their fruit, fences prostrated, and growing corn broken and twisted before the angry and furious elements. The gable end of the West Charge Methodist Episcopal Church was blown down, and it is believed a laborer was buried in the ruins.

Alleged Outrage of a Little Girl.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSEILLES, Ill., Aug. 28.—A highly respectable citizen of Marseilles, who had been in the habit of taking a little girl out riding for her health, yesterday morning took her out while intoxicated. He has been arrested on the charge of rape, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear before Justice Morris for examination, on Friday.

Cornell University Land Suit.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The first hearing in the suit of W. A. Woodward against Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, to recover $117,000 for locating the Government lands granted to the University, was had here to-day before the referees. The case will probably continue several months. The plaintiff was examined to-day.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Distinguished Visitors at the Greeley Headquarters.

Liberal Rallies in the Fifth, Seventh, and Fifteenth Wards.

A Big Greeley Meeting at Blue Island.

There is no abatement in the work and excitement around the Greeley and Brown head-quarters, corner of Canal and Washington streets. The following prominent gentlemen registered their names yesterday: James Smith, Boston, Mass.; W. Anson Wood, New York; John G. Palmer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. E. DeWolf, Wheaton, Ill.; D. E. Reed, Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. Reed states that Waterloo, Iowa, contains a population of nearly 5,000 souls, and has always given a large Republican majority. There are from seven to eight hundred German voters all of whom voted for Grant at the last election. A very careful canvass among these men reveals the fact that only two of them intend to vote for Grant and Wilson at the coming election, while all the rest have signed their names to the roll of the Greeley and Brown Club. Mr. Reed is confident that the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Waterloo, between whom the utmost feeling of harmony exists, will give a good account of themselves at the polls, and roll up such a majority for Greeley and Brown that the Grantites will be ashamed to acknowledge themselves as such after election.

E. J. Clark, who keeps a boarding house at No. 177 West Randolph street, states that he has thirty lodgers, all of whom are for Greeley and Brown.

The Liberal State Central Committee is still in session, but will most likely adjourn to-day.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Eighth Ward will meet to-night at Erby's Hall, southwest corner of Brown and Maxwell streets. Good speakers will be in attendance.

The Greeley and Koerner Club of the Twentieth Ward will meet to-night, at 8 o'clock, at Gustav Rammelmeyer's, corner Superior and North Clark streets. Good German and English speakers will be present.

The Executive Committee of the Sixth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club is requested to meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 297 Archer avenue.

FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Greeley and Koerner Club of the Fifth Ward was held last evening, at their headquarters, corner of State and Twenty-Ninth streets. The meeting was large, and much enthusiasm manifested. As an evidence of the increasing Liberal accessions in this part of the city, it may be stated that, on the roll of signers for the Ward Club are appended the names of 107 persons who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who have announced their determination, at the ensuing election, to cast their ballots for Greeley and Reform, and this, too, in a canvass of but the west end of the ward.

The meeting was called to order by William McKindley, the President of the Ward Club.

J. A. Whittemore, Chairman of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Club, made a report, which was adopted.

Ex-Sheriff George Anderson was elected Treasurer, and J. H. Kramer, Corresponding Secretary of the Club.

Judge Julius P. Atwood was then called upon to address the meeting. He said he did not come there to make a speech; but on account of the great issues involved in the present canvass, it behooved everyone to do what he could to rescue the country from the evils into which we had drifted, and restore peace and good government to the country. He had always been a Democrat, and steadfastly adhered to that organization; and that, too, in the State of Vermont, where belonging to the Democratic party could not be imputed to mercenary motives. His last vote was for the lamented Douglas, and if that eminent statesman's views had been carried out, there would have been no "bloody chasm" to bridge over. He had not supported either McClellan or Seymour, because in his view of things, we had first to ascertain whether we had a country before quarrelling about how it should be governed. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Anderson's remarks were well received, and he was frequently interrupted with loud and hearty applause.

Colonel S. C. Benham then addressed the meeting in a few well-timed remarks, which were well received.

It was announced that on Saturday evening next a new Wigwam for the east end of the ward, on Thirty-fifth street, near the lake shore, would be dedicated to the cause of Greeley and Brown, and the Club resolved to attend in a body.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned, to meet in the same place on next Wednesday evening.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Liberals of the Seventh Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Centre avenue. Alderman Patrick Hickey called the assemblage to order, and regretted that the meeting could not be held on the corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets, as advertised in the papers, because the wife of the gentleman owning that hall was suddenly taken sick. Yet he was glad to see such a large crowd present.

Mr. J. A. Lange, the first speaker, said he was not prepared to make an elaborate speech. It was well known that the country had been misruled for the last four years, and it was about time for the American people to rise in their might and change it. It was supposed that the tomahawk had been buried. The cause of General Grant, "Let there be peace," had proved a farce. [illegible]

Mr. F. D. Bagan was happy to address the citizens of the Seventh Ward. The object of the meeting was to demonstrate why Greeley should be preferred to General Grant. [illegible]

Miles Kehoe followed next. He said revolutions were the order of the day, and this was a revolution of the people against a corrupt Government. [illegible]

W. H. Curran followed next. He said Greeley should be elected because he was the man of many ideas, while Grant had only one idea, and everyone knew what that was. Greeley could not possibly do as bad as Grant had done. It was said Grant crushed the rebellion, but it was not he, the army under him did it.

After several more speeches had been made, the meeting adjourned.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Liberals of the northern part of the Fifteenth Ward was held yesterday evening, at No. 480 Milwaukee avenue, in order to elect officers of a Greeley Club. Mr. Wingfield was elected President, and Mr. Ostermann, Vice President.

The President said the Germans had a great interest in the present movement. It was impossible for them to go with the present Administration.

Mr. Louis Weike spoke in German, stating that the object of the meeting was to perfect their organization and make preparations to work for Greeley and Koerner. They had left Germany in order to escape a tyrannical Government and find one where freedom prevailed. In order to preserve that freedom here, they must work against an Administration like that of Grant, which was corrupt, and which was condemned by the best Republicans. General Grant's career was severely criticised, and the impossibility of Germans supporting him clearly shown. He referred to the sale of arms to the French, which had gone by unpunished. They could not afford to go with a party which was hostile to the Constitution, and therefore they should join the new party now organizing. They must work against the evils which were now growing in the country, and to do that, they must vote against Grant, the violator of law and the squanderer of public money, and the man who furnished the arms by which Germans had been shot down on the fields of France. He also mentioned the support given by Grant to the carpet-baggers, a class whom he described at length, and whose performances he instanced, as well as those of Kramer, and others of Grant's appointees. The new party proposed to reform all those things and put honest men in power, and the Germans, most of all, should work to keep this country free and to prevent the subversion of its free institutions and turn out the present corrupt set of office-holders. The Administration party was not one of the people and no sympathy. It was made up of office-holders, while those who met at Cincinnati belonged to the people. It was made up of men who tried to reform the Republican party, and failing, left it. Greeley was always against the Know-Nothings. Wilson had belonged to that party and had been opposed to foreigners. Germans struck at themselves when they supported such a man. He then spoke warmly in favor of Governor Koerner, a man who deserved the votes of all Germans, and criticised severely the present Temperance law. The influence of the office-holders was very great, and it was all for Grant, but he believed they would be defeated, and Greeley and Brown triumphantly elected, and the great principle they represent will be successful. [illegible]

The meeting then adjourned.

BLUE ISLAND ABLAZE FOR GREELEY.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 28.—It has been commonly reported that there were only two Greeley men here. So, for the purpose of testing the question, a Greeley and Koerner meeting was called here for Tuesday evening last, and such an outpouring of the intelligent masses of the citizens as followed must have thoroughly convinced the poor disconsolate Grantites how utterly mistaken they had been in their estimate of the strength of the great movement for Reform. The meeting was held in Inglehart's Hall, which was filled to repletion by an eager crowd of voters, the Germans turning out *en masse*. After patriotic music from the band, Mr. Chas. Krueger was elected Chairman, and Mr. W. B. Boutwell Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few neat remarks, stated the objects of the assemblage, and proceeded to introduce Mr. Emil Dietsch, of Chicago, who, speaking in German, held the audience in close attention by a careful resume of the issues now before the people. After paying his respects in a caustic and severe manner to the *Staats Zeitung* and its political course, he went on to review the past course of the Grant wing of the Republican party, and, after touching on the various maladministrations of the governing dynasty, he drew a comparison between Grant and Greeley, and closed by conjuring his German friends to support (by voting for Horace Greeley) the great cause of peace and reform.

Mr. Dietsch was argumentative and eloquent, and was frequently and heartily applauded.

After another tune from the band, Fred. W. Lewis, Esq., of Chicago, was introduced, a young gentleman not hitherto heard in this part of the county. After wittily alluding to his exceeding small stature, he went on eloquently to depict the great crisis through which the country was now passing. He had been a Republican, but loving country above party, he, with the flower of the Republicans, broke ranks and went to Cincinnati. Greeley was the candidate of the people, not of the politicians, and from his well-known honesty of character, the best results might be expected. The speaker in earnest and thrilling language denounced the wholesale corruption that was now sticking at the life-blood of the nation. Let us have peace, the hollow bid for popularity of a war President, had been selected by the people as the prayer of to-day, and he believed would be the new motto that should lead to victory. All that was asked or needed was the co-operation of all good men who loved peace and harmony better than spiteful warfare, to win a success for this cause that would plant the banner of our nation once more in the fore front of the first nations of the earth. Mr. Lewis closed amidst a perfect storm of cheers.

After a few short but pithy remarks from that old-line Republican, R. N. Day, of Blue Island, all the friends of Greeley were invited to come forward and sign the roll of the Greeley and Koerner Club. Over sixty persons immediately responded by signing the roll, thus proving how woefully mistaken the Grantites had been in their estimate. After three rousing cheers for Greeley, Koerner, and the State Ticket, the large and enthusiastic meeting adjourned for two weeks. This meeting settles the question of how Blue Island will go this fall. Thus the good work goes bravely on.

RIVERSIDE.

Our Suburban Friends Plunging into Further Litigation—They Now Petition for an Injunction to Restrain the Collection of the Town Taxes for 1871.

The Riversiders are plunging into further litigation. This time it is about the taxes. They are contriving to get a lot of advertising, these suburbans are, however their numerous legal battles may result. Yesterday morning, as our legal record shows, Dr. Golyer and others petitioned for an injunction to restrain the Collector from collecting the town taxes for 1871. The following summary of the bill gives an amusing exhibit of the state of fog in which the matter is shrouded:

[illegible]

"Cook County, Town of Riverside.—We, the undersigned, composing the Board of Town Auditors of said town of Riverside, do hereby certify that the following is the statement of claims of persons against said town, presented to us this day to be audited, showing to whom the several amounts are allowed: To Holden & Pendleton, for lumber furnished Lyons bridge, $157; to S. C. Dore, for lumber for same bridge, $107.31; to J. M. Fox, for labor and material on same bridge, $23.75; total, $288.06; to L. G. Schermerhorn, for surveys of roads, $35; to J. M. Fox, for examination of bridges, $20; grand total, $343.06. We further ask for a contingent fund of $3,000. Witness our hands this 11th day of September, A. D. 1871.

"SAMUEL T. COLE, J. P.
"ELBERT T. WRIGHT, Supervisor.
"G. G. CASE, J. P.
"F. G. KIRNAN, Collector."

The bill further recites that the first mentioned certificate has not been filed by the Town Clerk, although deposited with him; that the Board of Auditors did not, subsequent by law, audit the accounts of the Commissioners of highways of said town, nor take action upon the accounts or annual report of said Commissioners; that said Commissioners made a "pretended" statement of their accounts for the action of said Board of Town Auditors,—on which no return was taken—showing that they had received for licenses, from the County Treasurer, $67.80; that improvements were necessary to the trusses of the Lyons bridge, the truss of the Pushak bridge, and the truss of the Distillery bridge, and grass cutting, weeding, sprinkling, repairing and gravelling of roads required, the estimate of the net cost of which was set down at $4,800; also asking for an appropriation of $1,600 for the improvement of Ogden avenue, and $1,600 for the improvement of Harlem avenue. And further, that the Town Clerk and Town Collector claim that the town meeting minutes duly record the adoption, after presentation and discussion, of the Highway Commissioners' report, which minutes are declared to be false; that even should said minutes be correct, the Electors took no such action at said meeting as would authorize the Town Clerk in certifying to various sums of money being voted thereat, amounting in the aggregate to $10,673.80; that no vote was given by the Electors for the levying of taxes to the amount of over $5,000, as aforesaid; that, even supposing the Court to hold the vote as having been made, and that the Clerk's minutes must be sustained, yet the proceedings at said annual annual meeting must be null and void, inasmuch as the estimates for repairs include the Distillery bridge, which is outside the limits of the town of Lyons, and Pushak bridge, which is inside the limits of the town of Proviso, spanning the Desplaines River, no agreement or other arrangement existing by which the burden of repairing those bridges could be placed on the town of Riverside alone, and no notice having been given by either Highway Board to the other as required by law, that repairs were necessary, and no contract for repairs having ever been entered into between them; that the grass-cutting and weeding, for which an estimate was made, was wanted on the grounds of the Riverside Improvement Company, a private corporation, the said company having occupied the whole of said town, except the north half of Section 25, 39, 12, in Township 39, north Range 12 east, who have not dedicated their streets to the public, the streets therefore remaining in law private grounds, for the repair of which the private owners alone are responsible; that the appropriations for Ogden and Harlem avenues are illegal under the State laws limiting taxation for such purposes; that Harlem avenue has never been laid out as a public street, and that if it had been, the law requires that it be divided into road districts with the town of Cicero, in which part of it is situated; that the contingent fund asked for, without the specific purposes for which it was required being named, is unlawful, and, if it were lawful to create such a fund, the electors have no right to tax town property to raise it. Finally, that the town tax collection book for 1871, has been made out by said acting County Clerk, and handed to Joseph B. Ditto, Collector for said town, with the usual warrant authorizing the collection of taxes; that said Collector is proceeding to collect said taxes, and to levy for the same, on the property of the parties to the bill, and that said Collector has actually collected sums of money under such alleged illegal warrant, both from parties to the bill and others.

The bill prays that all other persons be allowed to come in as co-complainants; that Joseph B. Ditto, said Collector, and said town of Riverside, be made defendants to the suit; that an injunction be granted by the Court, restraining said Collector from further collecting under said warrant, and requiring him to return to the parties to the bill all moneys already paid to him.

Coin Interest.

The interest on the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are paid in gold. Interest is 7 3-10 per cent—about 8¼ per cent in currency—is payable semi-annually, and is always prompt by made. The bonds are issued either coupon or registered. Bankers throughout the country have already manifested their confidence in them by purchasing them as investments for themselves. We commend them to those who desire security of principal and prompt payment of interest. Lunt, Preston & Kean, General Agents.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A "Corner" Preventer.

At 12 o'clock yesterday Secretary Randolph called the Board of Trade to order, stating that the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce had appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade with respect to margins and the prevention of "corners." The two Committees had held a meeting, and as the result of their deliberations, recommended the following as a substitute for Section 1 of Article 8:

On time contracts, purchasers shall have the right to require of sellers as security 10 per cent margins based upon the contract price, and further security to the extent of any advance in the market above said price. Sellers shall have the right to require as security from buyers 10 per cent margins on the legitimate shipping value of the property sold, and in addition any difference that may exist between such legitimate shipping value and the price of sale. In case of decline in the legitimate shipping value of any such property, sellers may from time to time require of buyers additional security to the extent of any such decline. In determining the legitimate shipping value of property under this rule, its value for shipment to Eastern and southern markets, or for manufacturing, shall alone be considered irrespective of any fictitious price it may at the time be selling for in this market; and in case of a disagreement between the parties as to such legitimate shipping value it shall be determined by reference to the party with whom such deposit is made or to the President of the Association.

A "Shipmate" to Be Avoided.

Cornelius Shay, a sailor, was arrested, at 1 o'clock this morning, at the instance of J. Countesson, of No. 26 West Erie street, who charges him with assault and robbery. The complainant, who is also a sailor, alleges that while he was proceeding toward his vessel, he was accosted by Shay at the corner of Fulton and Canal streets, a lonely spot at night. Without any warning or provocation, Shay struck him in the face with his fist and knocked him down. When Countesson was entirely at his mercy, he kicked him in the head until he was almost senseless, and then robbed him of what money he had in his pockets, amounting to $1.75. As Shay was about departing with his meagre plunder, Countesson cried out for help. A member of the Hamlin force ran to his assistance, and succeeded in arresting his assailant. Countesson's head is badly cut up, and the condition of his clothing indicates the violent struggle which must have ensued before Shay gained the mastery.

Collision with a Bridge.

The propeller Annie Laurie, engaged in the Michigan fruit trade, collided with Rush street bridge at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, and badly disabled the structure. Though the shock was extremely severe, the boat escaped without serious injury. Both cords of the bridge were twisted out of shape, and the framework displaced to that extent that it will take three weeks to repair it. The tender and the Customs Inspector were on the bridge when the accident occurred, and from their statements it would appear that the officers of the propeller were to blame. The officers, on the other hand, assert that the accident is due to the bridge-tender's carelessness. The Board of Public Works intend making some one pay the damage. It will doubtless be the city.

A Boy Killed.

A melancholy accident occurred near the corner of State and Thirty-first streets, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by which a boy, named George Christy, employed in the office of Dr. Chaffee, corner of State and Twenty-eighth street, lost his life. He was riding a harnessed horse, and, by a sudden violent movement of the animal, was unseated. His foot, however, became entangled in one of the traces, and, before he could extricate it, the horse started off at a rapid pace. The boy was dragged about a block, and when released was found to be insensible and terribly injured. He expired in about an hour.

Everything.

A meeting of the Ætna Base Ball Club will be held this evening at No. 12 Jefferson street.

—The Harvards, Jr., of Ottumwa, Iowa, will play the Ætnas, of this city, at the Base Ball Grounds, corner of Twenty-third and State streets.

—A public meeting of Star Division No. 99, Sons of Temperance, will be held this evening, in the church, corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Good speaking, and music by the Star Division Glee Club.

—E. B. Hopkins, late General Superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Pacific Railway Company, has been appointed Second Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with his office in Chicago.

—A fair for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Family is now being held at the school of that name, on Morgan street, and will continue each evening (Sundays excepted) until Saturday, Sept. 7.

—Cornelius McKeegan, residing at No. 1260 South Halsted street, was severely injured while at work in a Stock Yards packing-house, yesterday afternoon, by being struck on the head with a heavy timber. He will recover.

—At a late hour last night Officer Woods, of the Madison Street Station, arrested a reputed sneak-thief named James Millen, who was found lifting a trunk in the house No. 182 West Adams street. The property belonged to a boarder named A. W. Bickham. Millen was in his stocking feet when arrested.

—The annual picnic of the Cambrian Benevolent Society, which was to have taken place yesterday, was unavoidably postponed on account of the weather. It will be held at Maywood Grove next Friday. Cars will leave Kinzie street depot at 9:30 a. m.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Michael Gatzs, two-story and basement brick, 22x50 feet, No. 28 Erie street; William Drach, three-story and basement brick, 25x56 feet, No. 100 North La Salle street; Nathan Mears, three-story and basement brick, 22x80 feet, No. 27 Cass street.

—Mrs. Lydia C. Wentworth, the mother of Hon. John Wentworth, of this city, died at her residence in Concord, N. H., last Friday night. She was the wife of the late Paul Wentworth, and the daughter of Colonel Amos Cogswell, of Dover, N. H., and in the 89th year of her age at the time of her decease.

—E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, reports to the reporter the temperature through the day on Wednesday, as follows: [illegible] in the shade.

—Superintendent Washburn was compelled to leave the city at 5 o'clock last evening, owing to the receipt of intelligence concerning the sudden illness of a member of his family residing in Michigan. He will be absent for a few days. Meanwhile, Captain French has control of the police force, and Sergeant James Garrity is acting Captain of the West Division.

—Among the arrivals at the Larnee House yesterday, were the following: Mrs. N. K. Denison, Iowa; H. Pierson, New York; G. W. Hewitt, Richmond, Va.; J. Emery, Milwaukee; W. D. Dunn, Washington, D. C.; R. A. Ketchum, Yankton, D. T.; J. Keller, Trenton, N. J.; S. A. Yost, Jackson, Miss.; E. H. Sargent, Columbus, O.; S. Sinclair, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; M. Snelling, Grand Rapids; W. R. Smith, Mankato, Minn.; S. G. Holt, N. Y.; J. G. Edwards, San Francisco; J. B. Smith, Mo.; G. A. Salisbury, Wis.; G. V. Russell, Milwaukee; F. Baker, Pekin.

—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy about 14 years of age, named George Christie, residing with his parents at 596 Twenty-fifth street, and employed in the office of Dr. Chaffee, corner of Twenty-eighth and State streets, was killed by being thrown from a horse, on State street. He had been taking the buggy to a wagon-shop for repairs, and while returning with the horse, which took fright, was thrown and killed almost instantly.

—Mr. S. Palmer, coal merchant, of 672 West Madison street, was the recipient of a magnificent gold watch and chain, on Saturday last, he being the lucky candidate in a contest between E. F. Runyan and himself, at the recent fair for the benefit of St. Columbkill's Church. The presentation was made by Mr. J. Enwright, on behalf of the Committee appointed for that purpose, in a few eloquent and happy remarks, which were responded to by Mr. Palmer and J. O'Connor. After partaking of the liberal hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, and the interchange of pleasant sentiments, the company adjourned.

—At half-past 2 o'clock last evening an officer belonging to the Twenty-Second Street Police Station discovered a man named Patrick Kerwin in a drunken sleep on the sidewalk at the corner of Fourteenth and State streets. He aroused him, and brought him to his home, No. 287 Third avenue. Kirwin went to bed immediately, but, after the officer had left, arose, and threw a lighted kerosene lamp from a chair. An explosion followed which set the bed-clothing on fire. Charles Kuhn, a resident of the same house, extinguished the flames, and was severely burned about the hands while doing so. The officer then returned and arrested Kirwin, who had a very narrow escape from being burned to death.

—On Monday morning officer Brannock, of the Madison Street Station, arrested a burglar named George Edmunds, who was caught in the act of entering the residence, No. 387 West Jackson street. He was accompanied by another cracksman, who succeeded in making his escape. The burglars were in which they operated upon a back window aroused some of the neighbors, who surrounded Edmunds, and prevented him from running away. Brannock was then informed of the matter. The burglar acknowledged to the officer that it was the intention of himself and his companion to steal a sum of money which they had seen the proprietor of No. 387 draw from a bank on Saturday. Edmunds was held for trial in bail of $700, yesterday.

INDIANA.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 28.—The box shipped from here, by express, a few days since, by the burglar Cleveland, but who was arrested at the depot, last week, has been returned here, and a large number of articles that were stolen from the hardware store were recovered. Among other things were some ladies' wearing apparel, marked "Mary E. Matthews," some napkins, table-cloths, &c.

Death of a Centenarian—Regimental Reunion.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 28.—Jacob Moore, aged 102 years, died at his residence in Clay County, yesterday. He was probably the oldest white man in Indiana.

A pleasant reunion of the survivors of the Fourteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was held here to-day. A picnic, and speeches by General Kimball, Colonel Thompson, Colonel Cavens, and others, were the principal features of the occasion. A permanent organization was effected, and arrangements were made for an annual reunion.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John T. and S. D. Epler, of Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill., bought 80 head of stock cattle two weeks ago, which had just arrived by rail, from Missouri. Immediately thereafter the Texas cattle fever broke out among them. Fifteen of the lot have since died of the disease, and forty-odd head more are now down with it.

—Half-fare arrangements have been made for the delegates attending the Louisville Convention by all the railroads centering at Louisville.

—The United States steamer Yantic sailed yesterday for the East Indian Squadron. She will touch at Gibraltar, and pass through the Suez Canal.

—Reports from all sections of Arkansas say the present drought has impaired the cotton crop at least one-third. The heated term still continues. Thermometer yesterday 95.

—John Rushmer, of Columbus, Ohio, aged about 70, respectably connected, and hitherto eminent for his consistent church membership, has been recently discovered in attempts to violate little girls from 10 to 12 years old. Two of his victims are under medical treatment.

—Senator Wilson was knocked down at Portland, Me., by a runaway team, Tuesday night, but escaped with a few slight bruises.

—A farmer died in the western part of Peoria County, yesterday, of hydrophobia. He was bitten eighteen years ago, and it was thought the late hot weather brought on the attack. His convulsions were terrible, and created much sorrow in the vicinity.

—A very heavy rain fell on Tuesday night at Cedar Rapids and west of that city, which caused a break in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Oxford, fifty-eight miles west of Cedar Rapids, of about two hundred feet of track and one small bridge. The break will be repaired by to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Fish returned last night for the purpose of preparing the recent correspondence received from the American agent at Geneva, in regard to the Arbitration. He will present the correspondence at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. The Secretary states that he is gratified with the results of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. The awards made in favor of the United States are not as large as he could wish, but he thinks those who represent this Government have acted wisely and judiciously.

THE ELECTION LAW.

It has been discovered that the amendment to the Federal Election law of 1870, which was intended to extend the time for holding elections in Louisiana and Texas over a period of four days, does not apply to the latter State so far as Presidential elections are concerned, and that the poll for the reception of ballots for President and Vice President will be required to be opened and closed the same day.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The President has appointed F. Poor Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Dakota.

CABINET MEETING.

There will be a Cabinet meeting to-morrow morning. All the members are here except Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Treasury Department to-day, decided not to exact the bond prescribed by the regulations of Aug. 2 last, in regard to imported raw material for the manufacture into articles for ship-building, the Department relying upon its lien upon vessels for the collection of the duty in case they subsequently accrue.

WARRANTS FOR THE PARDON

of David Collins, William Beal, Amos Owen, and William Scruggs, Ku-Klux convicts in the Albany Penitentiary, have been prepared at the Department of State, and will be signed by the President to-morrow, and duly forwarded.

SUPERVISOR COBB.

The North Carolina Republican members of Congress, and others, are making strong efforts to have Supervisor Cobb retained, and the matter will be settled by the President to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS GOVERNMENT BUILDING SITE.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the District Attorney at St. Louis to select, in that city, as a site for the Government building, Block 129, the value of which is appraised at $638,000, or $138,000 in excess of the appropriation made by Congress. The purchase will be made provided the citizens advance the latter amount, this site appearing to be the favorite locality of the citizens. If this should not be done, it is probable that instructions will be forwarded to purchase the Crow Building, the appropriation being sufficient for that purpose.

THE EXECUTIVE.

All the members of the Cabinet in the city called on the President to-day to pay their respects and consult with him in regard to matters pertaining to their several departments. Business of importance has been transacted during the absence of the President, and will be brought before the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. The President has his sleeping quarters at the Executive Mansion, but takes his meals with Secretary Fish. The latter, to-day, communicated to the President the latest intelligence from Geneva, received through Bancroft Davis, from which a hopeful prospect is drawn that the Tribunal of Arbitrators will probably conclude their labors by the middle of September.

OHIO.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 28.—A battery of six boilers each, fifty feet long, exploded at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s new mill, about 7 o'clock this morning, with a loud report, jarring houses a mile off. The boilers were heated by one and attended by one fireman, named Garahty, who was killed instantly. Pieces of the boilers flew in all directions, some nearly half a mile. [illegible] One boiler went through the mill, knocking down the furnace stacks, and tearing up the machinery in its path. Had the explosion been a few minutes sooner or later, the loss of life would have been terrible, as the force at work in the mill had just come off duty, and the relief had not yet come on. The cause of the explosion is not known. The loss is fully insured. This explosion was the most destructive that has ever occurred in the valley.

Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled this morning in the M. E. Church. Bishop Simpson presided during the session. Rev. J. A. Mudge was elected Secretary, and Rev. Geo. Mather Assistant Secretary. Reports of Presiding Elders were presented, and a number of Committees appointed. The attendance is quite large, Bishop Bowman, of the newly-elected Bishops, and an interesting discussion [illegible]. Next Sabbath morning, weather permitting, Bishop Simpson will preach in the public square.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Wiley presiding, convened at Eaton, Preble County, this forenoon. Rev. W. H. Sutherland was elected Secretary. Committees were appointed. The Conference will probably continue one week. The citizens of Eaton entertain the members of the Conference.

Horse Thieves at Work.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MECHANICSBURG, O., Aug. 28.—A valuable horse, buggy and harness, were stolen last night from Jacob Bumgardner, a farmer living near this place. The property is valued at $700. No clue to the thieves. This is the third or fourth transaction of the kind within a short time. Ohio seems to be alive with thieves.

Still Another Fearful Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—A despatch to the *Gazette*, from Gallipolis, says the boiler of a steam saw-mill in Lawrence County, opposite Guiandotte, exploded yesterday, killing four men—John Jones, the proprietor; Mr. Clark, Mr. Webb, and a colored man, and wounding two others.

IOWA.

Close of the Scientific Congress—The Weather.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 28.—Tuesday, strictly speaking, was the last day of the session of the Scientific Association, but the day was given up to pleasure. A large number of the members with ladies and citizens, in a train of the handsomest cars that ever left Dubuque, started on an excursion up the river railroad, spending a short time at the Pictured Rocks, one of the most picturesque and interesting points in Iowa, to get geological specimens; thence they proceeded to McGregor, where they were welcomed by ex-Governor Merrill, and invited by the hospitable citizens to a sumptuous dinner in Cambrian Hall, after which they took a sail on the river, visiting Prairie du Chien and other neighboring points of interest. When they returned to the city they met in a farewell session in the Congregational Church, at which many short and flattering speeches were made, and resolutions of thanks to the citizens generally, to the scientific societies, railroads, and all to whom the association is indebted for favors and courtesies shown here were passed; after which President Hilgard invoked a blessing on all the members of the association, and declared the twenty-first session adjourned *sine die*. Many left for their homes last night and this afternoon, the others remaining to take a trip to Fort Dodge, Sioux City and other points in Iowa before returning home. All express gratification at the success of the session and the pleasantness of their visit.

The weather is wet, disagreeable and threatening. We had a heavy storm all night.

Struck by Lightning—County Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILTON, Iowa, Aug. 28.—The German Lutheran and the Presbyterian Churches were struck by lightning, shattering both cupolas badly, and generally demolishing pews, lamps, &c. The house of Dr. Wilhelm also received a slight stroke, tearing up the kitchen floor, and injuring Mrs. Wilhelm severely.

The Muscatine County Fair opened yesterday, but on account of the inclement weather the fair will continue Friday and Saturday. Horses and cattle are fully represented, while the display of sheep and swine was never before excelled in the county.

Officers Elected by the Iowa Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 28.—The following officers were elected by the Iowa Grand Lodge of Good Templars, in session in this city: G. W. C. T., S. W. Cole, Tama City; G. W. V. T., ——— Wright, DesMoines; [illegible] Amos Jones and Mrs. W. Porter, [illegible] and Rev. L. P. Dosch. [illegible] as the next place of meeting. The Grand Secretary reports 153 Lodges in Iowa, with a membership of 8,913.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES At Dexter Park, To-day.

IF IT DOES NOT RAIN.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 30, 1872.

The New Jersey Grantites met in State Convention at Trenton, yesterday, and nominated an Electoral ticket. No State officers are to be elected in Jersey this year.

Cholera is said to be raging in the Valley of Cashmere, in India. Thousands have died of the disease in the City of Lahore and other large places.

Senator Sawyer, who heads the bolt from the Grantite Convention at Columbus, S. C., expresses the opinion that the bolters, united with the opposition, stand a good chance of carrying the State against the Moses ticket.

A very fair idea of the farce about to be perpetrated in the City of Louisville under the auspices of one Blanton Duncan, the self-appointed representative of the Democratic party as it was, is given in our special despatch from that city, printed elsewhere.

Ex-Governor Curtin was not, as reported yesterday, nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District. His name was used without his knowledge or consent. The Grantites are using every means to induce the Governor to support their ticket, but he is inclined to be reticent on the subject.

Jacobs, the Liberal candidate for Governor in West Virginia, is probably elected by about two thousand, and the new Constitution is adopted. The election for members of Congress amounts to nothing, as it was not legally provided for. Regular nominations were made in only two districts, and other candidates running independently.

The Democratic and Liberal Conference Committees of Louisiana have agreed upon a full Congressional ticket. The New Orleans *Times* says the compromise ticket will meet the approval of all Conservative citizens, who are anxious for the joint accomplishment of National and State redemption.

Certain diamond jewellers, in a communication to the London *Times*, confidently assert that the alleged discovery of precious stones in Arizona is all a myth. They assert that the diamonds exhibited by the parties who claim to have discovered the great American Golconda, were in reality purchased of them and taken to America for the purpose of creating a diamond fever, and in this way largely increasing the tide of emigration to the Territory.

The County Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, concurred in a proposition made by Mr. Wahl, to offer the abstract firms $400,000 for the records in their possession, the offer to include all the books except those relating to tax sales; one-half of the sum to be paid on the delivery of the books, except a copy of the original entries, a copy of said books of original entries to be furnished to the county within six months or sooner, if completed, and the balance to be paid when the same is delivered.

The Liberal-Republicans and Democrats of Nebraska have put in nomination State and Congressional tickets. The State ticket is headed by H. C. Ladd, Democrat, Colonel Jesse F. Warner, Liberal, being the Congressional nominee. The balance of the State ticket is divided, the Liberals getting the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, one Associate Justice, and State Prison Inspector, the Democrats having the Chief Justice, one Associate Justice, and the Attorney General.

The Liberals and Democrats of the Eighth Ohio Congressional District have nominated T. J. Munson, of Champaign County, for Congress, and J. H. Young, of the same county, for Elector. In Michigan, yesterday's Congressional nominations were: General J. H. Richardson, of [illegible], Liberal, Seventh District; James C. Craig, [illegible] Ninth District; General S. G. Parkhurst, of Coldwater, Liberal, Third District; [illegible] Potter, of Kalamazoo, Liberal, Fourth District. The Liberals of the Tenth New Jersey District have nominated Colonel William R. Hamilton. In the Thirteenth New York District the Grantites have renominated John H. Ketchum for Congress.

The followers of Duncan in the State of Illinois, numbering just thirty-two persons, met in Convention at the State Capital yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration said Duncan's proposition relative to the appointment of delegates to attend the Convention arranged for by that ex-Colonel, to be held at Louisville on the 3d day of September. Of the nineteen districts of the State but seven were represented, and the argumentative capacity of the attending delegates may be judged from the fact that it became necessary to call in the services of one Moreau, a cashiered Colonel from Indiana, who made his exit from the army in 1864, under general orders from the War Department, on grave charges, such as obtaining of money under false pretences, and indulging in other unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike conduct. The delegates were selected at random from the several counties, without the knowledge of or authority from the parties thus imposed upon, not one in twenty of whom will take any other notice of the matter than to brand the whole affair as a lamentable farce. Resolutions were adopted, the most important of which is evidently a Grantite production. This resolution is of the anything-to-beat-Greeley stamp, and binds the Illuminate Thirty-Two to the support of a straight-outer, or, in the event of a failure to secure a proper nominee of that stripe, their bottom dollar on U. S. G.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but generally easier. Mess pork was dull and 12½-25c per brl lower, closing at $14.75 for cash or seller September. Lard was quiet and steady, at 8 1-8c per lb for winter, and 8 1-4c for summer rendered. Meats were dull and easy, at 6 1-2c for shoulders, and 9a9 1-8c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were in good demand and firm at 11c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was rather more active; new dull; old firm. Wheat was fairly active, but 1a1 1-4c lower, closing at $1.16 3-4a1.17 1-4 cash or seller September, and $1.18 seller October. Corn was rather less active, and a shade easier, closing at 38a38 1-4c cash; 38 a38 3-4c seller September; and 40a40 1-2c seller October. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 27 1-4c cash, and 26a26 1-4c seller September. Rye was quiet and steady, at 58c. Barley was firm at 65c for cash or seller September. Hogs were in active demand, and prices ruled firm and a shade higher, with sales at $4.50a5.10. The cattle trade was active, and pens were well cleaned at $2.00a7.10. Sheep were in good request and commanded full prices.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—7 p. m.—The area of cloud and rain extends eastward over New England during the night. Northerly to westerly winds and clear weather will prevail on Friday from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, and over the Middle States by Friday morning, and over New England on Friday afternoon and evening. Winds veering to westerly and northwesterly with clearing weather, will prevail over the South Atlantic States by, and on, Friday evening. Clear weather generally for the interior, the Gulf States, and partly cloudy for the Pacific. Brisk northwesterly winds for the lower lakes to-night, diminishing in force during Friday.

Parricide in New Jersey.

MADISON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Melvin Sanford shot his father, Michael, a well-known sporting character, last night. The old man is said to have been beating his wife, when the son shot the father to save his mother. His wound is mortal. Young Sanford was arrested.

A New Catholic Bishop.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29.—Rev. James Gibbons, Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, received to-day, from Pope Pius IX., at Rome, the bull appointing him Bishop of Richmond, Va.

Obituary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29.—M. J. Williams, one of the proprietors of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, died at Shelby Springs this morning.